

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

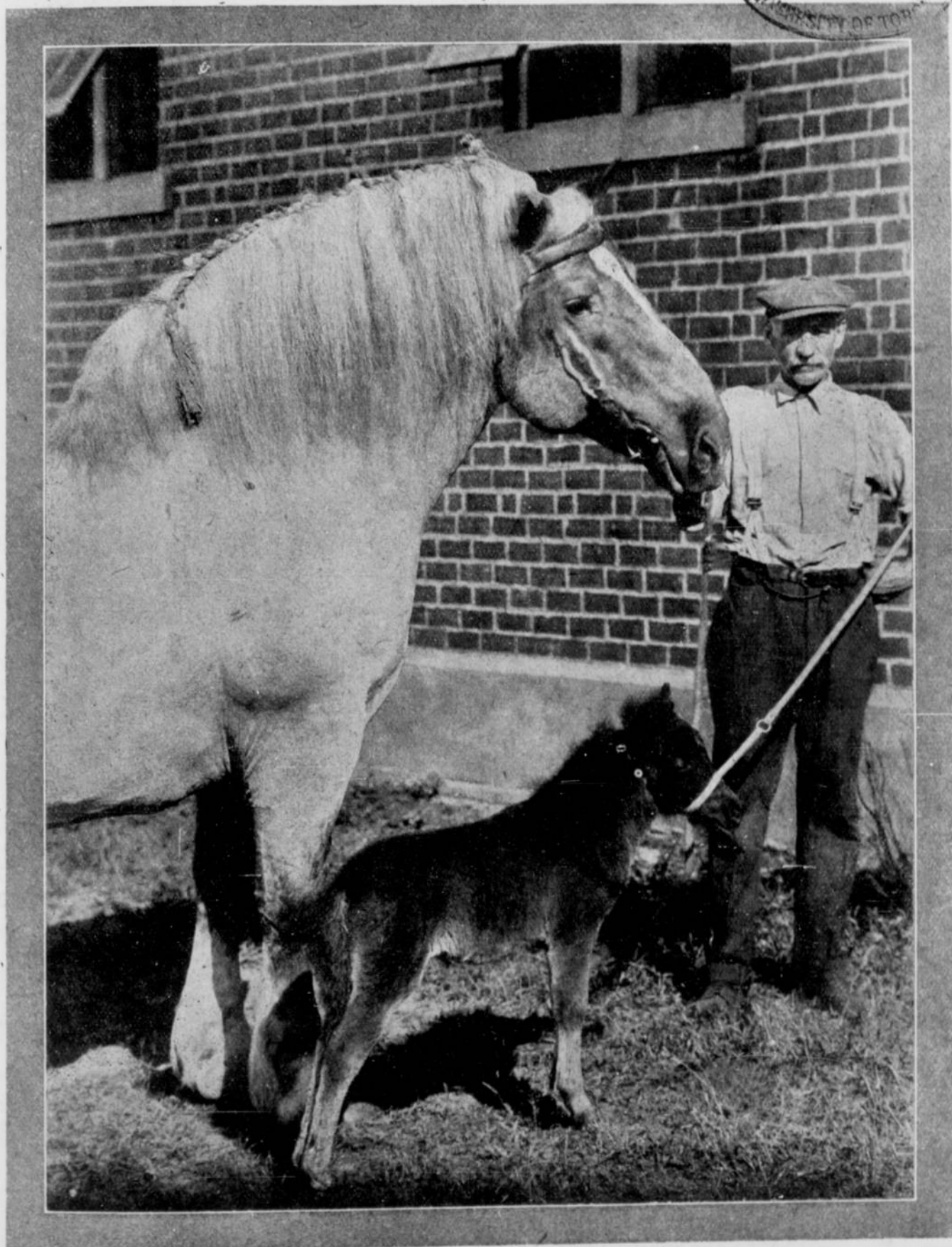
Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

March 25, 1925

JUN 8 1925



THE SHOW SEASON RETURNS

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

Good for children!

Because of its great body-building value!

Ask your grocer

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL



LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

"A friend of the family" LWL

Climbing Vines, Peonies, Dahlias, Gladioli

Let us help you beautify the home surroundings with these gorgeous flowers and creepers

Flowers and Climbing Vines add color, variety, charm and fragrance to the surroundings and create new interests for both young and old.

We are encouraging horticulture by distributing hardy, vigorous climbing vines which are not killed back by the frost in the winter; stately Peonies, which, when once planted, last a lifetime; Gladioli and Dahlias, which grow from bulbs, increasing in numbers every year, and only needing to be dug up and stored like potatoes each fall and planted again in the spring. Every home seems a whole lot nicer when old-fashioned flowers are planted in some corner of the garden.



A Bouquet of Peonies

For Twenty-five cents (25c) when your order is accompanied by a One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription from someone outside your family.

Gladioli

There is no annual flower more easy to grow, none that is more beautiful, and nothing that will produce the same quantity and quality of bloom at such a low cost. The following is one of many testimonials received in connection with the Gladioli bulbs sent out last spring:

"I was delighted with the Gladioli bulbs you sent me last spring. From the 12 bulbs eight bloomed, and the early frosts did not affect them. I saw several lovely flower gardens in Winnipeg that had Gladioli blooming in them, but mine had just as lovely a profusion of bloom as any I had seen. I am looking forward to growing a larger bed of them next summer."—Mrs. James Dixon, Tantallon, Sask.

The Gladioli grows from three to five feet high and blooms as shown in the illustration. We are giving 12 Gladioli bulbs absolutely free with your neighbor's subscription for one year.

Riding Mountain Grapes

This climber is exceedingly hardy and a vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. The fruit makes fine grape juice, grape vinegar and jelly. Comparatively free from insect and fungus troubles, and the foliage which it holds until late fall, becomes vivid in colors of several hues. Postpaid when the order is accompanied by a neighbors' One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription.

Six Roots for60

All bulbs and roots will be shipped in a fresh condition at the right time for planting. Full instructions regarding planting, care and cultivation will be sent with each order before planting time. Our subscription rates are One Dollar (\$1.00) for one year. Two Dollars (\$2.00) for three years and Three Dollars (\$3.00) for five years. A Three Dollar (\$3.00) subscription qualifies you to any three of the above offers. Send the order early to make sure of your selection.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Peonies

Superb, lovely, fragrant, cold climate flowers. They grow on strong stems, bloom in June and hold their bloom for weeks. When once they are planted they last a lifetime. They are left in the ground over winter. Each year the number, size and beauty of the blooms increases. We have selected the Lady Bramwell (Pink), Duke of Wellington (White), and the Messorier (Red), from a large number of varieties, and can recommend them most highly. We will send you one peony, free and postpaid, when the order is accompanied by a neighbors' One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription.

Dahlias

Dahlias grow in almost any soil and make beautiful cut flowers. They last for years if the bulbs are taken up in the fall. There are three varieties, yellow, white and pink, and we will send you one each of all three varieties

accompanied by a One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription.

Virginia Creeper

Virginia Creeper is a vine which soon covers the porch and does not freeze back in the winter. It merely has to leaf out in the spring and the house is covered with green almost before other vines or flowers have started growing. This climbing vine grows rapidly in almost any kind of soil. Postpaid, when the order is accompanied by a neighbors' One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription.

Six Roots for50c

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Shaunavon and Farm Labor

Shaunavon G.G.A. specializes on the farm labor problem. Last year the local did some good work in this connection, and it has already taken time by the forelock for the coming season.

This subject was under consideration at the meeting of the local on March 11, the phase of the question chiefly dealt with being the appointment of a labor bureau agent for the district, to which position George Fritz was again appointed. The farm wage for the district was fixed at \$40 per month, the same as last year, both for seeding and for the season, so as to forestall a number of agitators who threatened to hold out for \$60 a month.

Another subject under consideration was the poultry contract pool. The questionnaire will be sent in as soon as possible, but will be delayed a little, as, owing to the size of the district, it is necessary to get the information by districts. The question of buying binder twine and formaldehyde co-operatively was also taken up, and it was decided to ask the co-operation of the members of the Farmers' Union. A resolution was also passed requesting farmers to refrain from purchasing new machinery in order to combat the present high prices.

A discussion on the proposed cattle pool is to take place at the meeting on March 28, and also a debate on some subject yet to be selected.

Waniska Local All Alive

At a meeting of the Waniska G.G.A., held on February 7, the president of the local, Bruce Shaner, gave a report on the proceedings of the annual convention, which was well received.

At the following meeting on February 21, a debate took place on the Canadian Banking System, the affirmative maintaining that Canada should have a national bank. The debate was followed by a short discussion.

A debate on the subject, Resolved, that the Ten-hour Day on the Farm Should Be Adopted, Chores Included, took place on March 7, in which three members and a visitor took part. Both sides were ably defended, and a warm discussion proved that practically every person present had formed some opinion on the question. There has also been some discussion on the Douglas system of finance, and other important subjects.

In addition the local has given several dances during the season, the final one being on St. Patrick's night, March 17. It will be seen that the local is quite a live one. All its members, with one or two exceptions, are wheat pool members, and most of them are subscribers to the Producer and The Guide. On the whole, the meetings are quite well attended.

A successful social, debate and dance was held recently by the Fielding G.G.A., the subject of the debate being, Resolved, that the Farmers' Economic Salvation is in His Own Hands. The subject was particularly well handled by the affirmative, and both sides emphasized the need for organization. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative.

Red Jacket G.G.A. has been re-organized, with W. H. Dawson as secretary, who hopes to be able to increase the membership shortly.

Have you sent in your entry for the Robertson Shield? Quite a number of entries have already been received, and the contest is going to be keener this year than last. If you want success in any line you need to have something to strive for, and in the Robertson Shield you have the required incentive. Merriington is proud of the honor of being the premier local in the province. Why not try to wrest the honor from them, and make your own local premier?

Alberta

New Locals

Ardenode Junior local, which will meet in Serviceberry schoolhouse, was organized recently by L. H. Donkin. Harold Horrocks and Dorothy James are officers, with W. N. Watson, supervisor.

Cleo Kennedy is president and Irwin Bond secretary of Arbor Park Flashlights Junior local, organized by Donald Cameron, junior. The supervisors are Mesdames Stoddart, C. Buck, S. McPherson and C. Park.

Nineteen members signed the roll of Meadow Brook Junior local, near Gleichen. Ethel A. Ewing and Addison Wilson are the officers, and Miss Lemmon, Mrs. Blackburn, and Mr. Buckley, are supervisors.

A Good Program

The year's program of Buffalo Hills U.F.W.A. local includes papers and debates on the following subjects: Canada's Most Famous Women; Sanitation in the Farm Home; Immigration; Women and World Peace; History of Women's Struggle for the Franchise; Canada's Part in the League of Nations; History of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.; Resume of Provincial and Federal Parliamentary Sessions; Canadian Authors; Temperance; Education; The Community Spirit; Banking System of Canada; Short History of the League of Nations; Should Children Have an Allowance?; What the U.F.W.A. Meant to me in 1925. Domestic science demonstrations will be given by members, and the program includes community singing and solos. Two members are appointed as hostesses for each meeting.

U.F.A. Notes

In order to secure funds and to promote the social life in the community, Nashville local hold whist drives each week, in addition to the regular monthly business meetings. A small charge is made to men, the women bringing refreshments. At a recent meeting John Slattery, Camrose, and E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin, spoke on behalf of the Livestock and Dairy Pools. A committee was appointed to canvass the district.

Representatives of the Municipal Council and of the Hospital Board gave interesting accounts of their work to a meeting of Earlie local recently. Plans are being made for a joint meeting of several locals in the district to discuss municipal problems, writes the secretary, W. G. Pearce.

Consort local has taken possession of its new hall, and are planning to hold a series of social evenings in its commodious new quarters.

Manitoba

Wingham Debates Immigration

The Wingham U.F.M. local held a very interesting and instructive debate on March 11, which was a contest between the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. The U.F.M. represented by Jas. Shearer, president and F. D. Barager, director, very ably defended the present immigration policy, but the U.F.W.M., represented by Mrs. W. E. Butler and Mrs. H. C. Juhl, defeated them by a substantial majority.

A special meeting is being called for the near future for the purpose of discussing the questionnaire as sent recently from Central office, dealing with the program of studies in public schools.

Brandon Debating Series

Brandon U.F.M. district board fully organized the locals within constituency for a series of debates. Every local has received an official notice from the district secretary of the subject to be debated and the date so that on the same evening in

Continued on Page 26

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



Equal Rights to all and Special Privileges to None

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL
P. M. ABEL
Associate Editors

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVIII.

March 25, 1925

No. 12

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Our Ottawa Letter

Government resolution embodying contract with Sir William Petersen passes by a majority of 95, and is referred to special committee to investigate and report on the contract—By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, March 20.—At the conclusion of eighteen days' debate, in the course of which the most diverse views were expressed and a multitude of alternatives suggested, the government resolution embodying the contract of Sir William Petersen for the subsidizing of a fleet of ten ships to combat the North Atlantic Combine was turned over to a special committee of the House, still unnamed, by a vote of 133 to 38, or by a majority of 95. This was the second vote of the evening, the first division being taken upon the amendment of General Clarke, of Burrard, calling for imperial co-operation in the matter of ocean freight rates, and declaring the government's proposal, based upon the Preston report, to be futile and impotent. The division upon General Clarke's amendment was defeated by a vote of 139 to 31, or by a majority of 108. The amendment was supported only by the 29 Conservative members present at the time, and by Messrs. Woodsworth and Irvine, comprising the Labor party. Sixty-five members of the House were absent or paired. When the second vote was taken, moving the resolution into special committee, there was a considerable switch of votes, Evans, of Saskatoon; Garland, of Bow River; Kennedy, of East Edmonton; Mephall, of South-east Grey; Elliott, of Dundas; Coote, of Macleod; Campbell, of MacKenzie, and McBride, of Cariboo, all voting with the official opposition and the Labor party against the main motion.

A Pebble in the Atlantic

The debate which occurred on this, the piece de resistance of the government's sessional program, brought forth some highly enlightening, and in some cases, bewildering viewpoints. In spite of a highly eloquent speech by Premier King, and more or less convincing arguments from Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways; Hon. E. M. Macdonald, minister of defence; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of

agriculture, and Hon. Thomas Low, minister of trade and commerce, the sponsor of the contract, it was quite evident that there is little certainty in the mind of the ministry as to the ultimate or immediate success of the venture upon which it has engaged. It is apparent, in fact, that the task with which the government is faced, is that of devising artificial ways and means of overcoming the disabilities under which Confederation labors by reason of the long haul, and the impossibility of securing adequate markets to the south. Governments of the past have endeavored, in vain, to combat the ocean combine, and efforts to bring about relief through imperial intervention, or co-operation with the British authorities, have been unavailing. Among those who have failed in this attempt have been included Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden, and lastly, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen himself. So the government has turned its attention to the securing of rate control through its own individual efforts, in the hope, to use the words of the premier himself, that "the pebble which is being thrown into the Atlantic will later stir the waves of the seven seas." The weakness of the opposition amendment, and the speech with which Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen defended it, lay in the fact that the amendment simply advocated reference of the whole question to a body from which Mr. Meighen and his predecessors had failed to secure redress. "If the amendment of my Right Honorable friend is carried," declared Mr. Macdonald, in comment, "then we put this question into a political cemetery from which it can never be resurrected. We relegate to oblivion in our day and time the whole question of ocean freight rates."

Want Government Ships Used

Progressive members, generally, are inclined to be more reasonable in their views with respect to the contract than are the members of the official Conser-

vative opposition. They do not like the idea of a subsidy, and cannot see why the Canadian National Mercantile Marine should not be utilized for the purpose of experimenting with the ring, and breaking rates. But they are willing to have the whole matter laid before the special committee for complete investigation, and have been somewhat reassured by the statement of the premier that modifications and changes in the contract will be welcomed, providing these are not of such

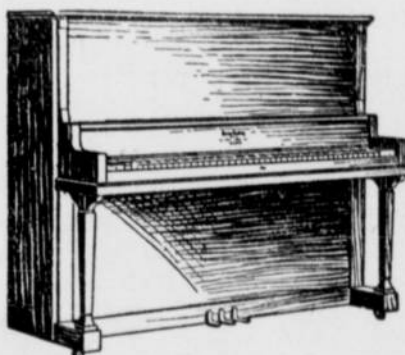
a nature as to alter the whole policy and render the contract, as amended, impossible of acceptance by one or other of the members to the contract in question. The admissions of the premier in the above regard brought down upon his head the cynical criticism of Mr. Meighen.

Premier King's Speech

The speech of Premier King was one of the longest and most comprehensive briefs ever delivered in the Commons,

Continued on Page 30

Unequalled Value in the Henry Herbert Piano at \$475.00



MADE in the Mason & Risch factories from high-grade materials, by skilful workmen. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Our Factory-to-Home price of \$475 means a considerable saving to you, and you still get the high quality that distinguishes all Mason & Risch products.

Write for catalog which illustrates and describes this piano.

**EASY TERMS ARRANGED
ON ALL INSTRUMENTS**

**SAMPLE BARGAIN FROM OUR EXCHANGE DEPT.
ONE KIMBALL PIANO, Price \$225.00**

MASON & RISCH LIMITED

344 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Also at Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Nelson and Vancouver

Quick service on Victor Records. We carry a large stock.

STEELE, BRIGGS for SEEDS

Real Seed Oats Ready for The Drill
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND SPECIAL LOW PRICES

Finest strains of CORN for seed production. Special lots for Fodder and Ensilage

**SWEET CLOVER, BROME, WESTERN RYE
GRASS, MILLET, ALFALFA, SORGHUM,
ESSEX RAPE, FIELD ROOTS, EARLY OHIO
and IRISH COBBLER POTATOES.**

"Everything in Seeds." Illustrated Catalogue on Request. Write Today.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited
Regina and Winnipeg

Announcement

A New Serial to be run in The Guide
The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

The story is one of mystery. Basil Santoine, a blind lawyer with remarkable power of perception, while travelling on a train from Seattle, under the name of Dorne, is murderously assaulted in his berth. A young man, Philip Eaton, is suspected of having struck the blow, and eventually Eaton is a voluntary prisoner in the luxurious home of Santoine on the shores of Lake Michigan. The mystery deepens, for the secret of Eaton's past is revealed and the situation is complicated by the growing interest of Harriet Santoine and Eaton in each other. But the dominating personality throughout the remarkable story is the blind Santoine, who sees the world through the eyes of his daughter and Avery, his secretary. With their help he has developed a most uncanny knowledge of those with whom he comes in contact and their motives.

As the plot unfolds the situations become more dramatic, and the love interest quickens until the engrossed reader reaches the final exciting chapters.

To start next week—Do not fail to read the opening chapters.

THIS SPRING more than ever before YOUR TRACTOR WILL HELP YOU

THE "peak load" of spring plowing is at hand and it should be the biggest plowing job you have ever undertaken.

With high prices in prospect, every available acre is needed. Everything depends upon your spring plowing. It will be a bigger job than ever this year, because (on account of the backward season of 1924 and heavy rains) your Fall plowing was curtailed.

To avoid rust, drought and frost, early seeding is important. Only with the help of your tractor can you complete your plowing early enough to ensure the big 1925 crop which you plan.

In the average size tractor you have, condensed under one man's direction,

**POWER EQUIVALENT TO
12 HORSES AND 3 MEN**

This year the economy of tractor operation is more than ever apparent—fuel prices are low,

Imperial Royalite Coal Oil has not been cheaper in several years; while feed prices are almost double what they were a year ago.

The tractor is a source of economy and profit—not only for your Spring plowing, but also in many other operations throughout the year:

Plowing summer-fallow
when weather is hot and
horses are slow.

Breaking new land.

Threshing.

Hauling heavy loads.

Fall plowing.

Silo filling.

Feed grinding.

Your tractor works with speed—the secret of farm success. It is economical partly because of the horses and men it replaces, but also because when not working it costs you nothing for upkeep.

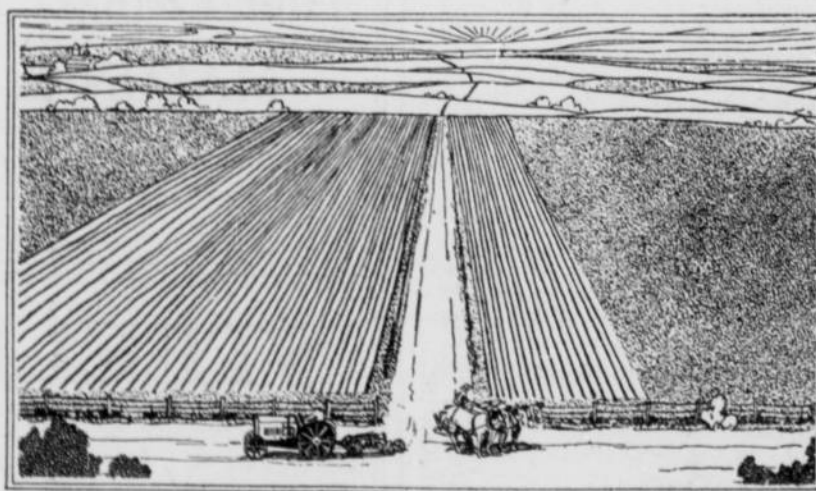
Compare the Work

As you look back over the day's work, it is easy to realize the true economy of the tractor.

A Farm Is Like A Factory

The farmer, like the manufacturer, is handicapped if he fails to take advantage of machinery.

Not only is it more expensive to employ man or horse power to do the jobs that machines can do, but—and this is even more important—nothing can take the place of a tireless machine when the work is heavy and the "peak load" comes.



*Increased Acreage
Higher Yields*

*Reduced Labor
More Time for Other Duties*

Farms Have "Peak Loads" Every Year

The "peak load" comes when every day lost means dollars out of your pocket.

Tractors are taking care of the "peak loads" on Canadian farms today.

They are more profitable for two reasons:

- (1) They save money in upkeep because they require fuel only when working.
- (2) They speed up plowing and threshing and enable you to work your farm to capacity.

Imperial Premier Gasoline — Imperial Polarine Motor Oil — Imperial Royalite Coal Oil

If You Have A Tractor — Why Not Use It?

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 25, 1925

Is This the Liberal Policy?

It would appear that a genuine desire to promote trade between Canada and Australia was not the sole motive prompting the King government in negotiating the treaty of reciprocity with the sister Dominion. After listening to protests against the treaty from the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Hon. James A. Robb, acting minister of finance, speaking on behalf of the government, according to the Canadian Press report, said:

If the Americans put up a prohibitive tariff against our agricultural products, why shouldn't we put up a tariff against some of their products? The government needs to have some kind of a club to handle these fellows.

Passing over the somewhat remarkable manner of referring to a neighboring government, it is evident that Mr. Robb, when he entered into negotiations with Australia, had in mind the possibility of concluding a treaty which would furnish a measure of retaliation against the United States, as well as stimulate business with Australia. Hence the increases in the general tariff on certain goods included in the treaty.

In the House of Commons, on March 9, Mr. Meighen brought these remarks of Mr. Robb to the attention of the House, and asked if the language was to be taken "as an indication of what we are to expect in the budget," or if it was "only indicative of a lucid interval?" Mr. Robb was absent, and Premier King declined to say anything on the matter. There was reason for Mr. Meighen's interrogation. Mr. Robb's remarks come strangely from a government which is not only pledged to put "the principal articles of food" on the free list, but is pledged to work for better trade relations with the United States. If the resolution on reciprocity with the United States, passed by the Liberal convention in 1919 means anything at all, it means that the Liberal party deprecated any action which might make more difficult a resumption of negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement. If Mr. Robb delineated the policy of the government, it becomes obvious that the reciprocity plank in the Liberal platform of 1919 is obsolete, and it may be that the treaty of reciprocity with Australia is only the beginning of a policy of tariff retaliation. It is also probable that in the remarks we have an explanation of the suggestion of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission for an export duty on wheat and an indication of the source of that ill-advised suggestion.

As a general proposition, tariff retaliation is a supremely foolish policy, and hurtful to the country which has recourse to it. It cannot be better defined than in the homely phrase: "Cutting off one's nose to spite one's face." The person who advocates tariff retaliation believes that the best way to get even with those who impose high tariff duties on your goods is to increase your own taxes and raise your own cost of living. Mr. Robb thinks the Canadian consumer should pay a higher price for California raisins, for example, because the American people have put a high tariff on Canadian cattle. He thinks that the way to get even with a man who has used a club on you is to grab another club and use it on yourself. His remedy for an economic evil is to create another one and make yourself suffer from two where before you only suffered from one. It is a pity Premier King did not answer Mr. Meighen and say if Mr. Robb had correctly indicated the policy the government intended to follow.

Light on the War

During the war a great deal of sympathy was bestowed upon Serbia, and it was generally believed that she was the victim of imperialist designs on the part of Austria, and entirely innocent of the crime which led to the war. Recently, however, a considerable amount of light has been shed upon the circumstances in which the Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated, and it appears that the sympathy was wasted upon an accessory both before and after the event, one who chose to plunge the whole of Europe, and ultimately more than Europe, into war rather than let the truth be known.

From information now available it is evident that the Serbian government knew that a movement was on foot to murder the Archduke, knew the persons to whom the job was entrusted, and took no steps whatever to prevent the crime. Moreover, when, during the course of the war things went badly for Serbia, and it looked as though the Central Powers might prove victorious and the truth come out, steps were taken to remove the officials who were implicated in the crime so that their evidence would not be available. The removal was successfully carried out. This information has been placed before the public by the man who was minister of education in the Serbian cabinet when the war broke out.

Austrian officials were also cognizant of the danger; they were aware that a tragedy might attend the visit of the Archduke to Serajevo, but they took no precautions against it. The military party wanted an excuse to attack Serbia, and they permitted conditions which favored the commission of the crime. Russia also knew of what was going on and that a flare-up was imminent, and her backing encouraged Serbia. The military parties in these three countries deliberately encouraged and stimulated political plottings that could only end in war.

As the light upon the causes of the war becomes fuller and stronger, the more it becomes apparent that, whatever the effect of remote and historic causes, the war itself was precipitated by a few bad men, men who cared nothing for the people who had to suffer for their evil ambitions. It was precipitated by the military parties of Serbia, Austria and Russia, and it is painful to realize that the machinations of these men brought civilization itself to the brink of ruin. It is the last great argument for the curbing of militarism everywhere, and in whatever shape it presents itself.

Get the Facts

In his speech in the House of Commons, last week, Premier King detailed at length the intention of the government in making the contract with the Petersen interests, but he did not make any clearer the reason for adopting the plan of subsidizing private interests in order to realize the intention.

There is no dispute as to the existence of a conference or combine of the shipping interests which agrees upon rates, and Premier King declared that so far as the purpose of the government was concerned, it was immaterial whether there was a combine or not. It was also, he said, a matter of indifference to the government whether the Petersen firm paid dividends or not, which simply means that the government does not care what profits the Petersen interests make after receiving the subsidy of \$1,375,000 a year from the Canadian government, and a building subsidy from the British government. "What we are paying for,"

the premier declared, "is the right to control rates," and the government would pay for that right to any other firm or firms as it had agreed to pay the Petersen firm. Ocean rates were too high, and the government were willing to pay a price for the right to secure a reduction in the rates, even, apparently, if that means helping the companies to make larger profits.

This merely begs the whole question. What the people want to know, and what it is imperatively necessary should be known to form an intelligent opinion on the proposal is: On what basis has it been determined that the rates are too high; on what basis was the amount of the subsidy arrived at; is this the only or the best way of realizing the intention of the government? The criticism that has been levelled at the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Progressives, ignores altogether the fact that their disinclination to accept holus bolus the proposals of the government, rests upon a desire to know if the policy of the government is warranted and justified by the circumstances.

There has been in the past too much bludgeoning of members into accepting proposals of their party, and the country is today paying for that and blind partisanship. There is not a business interest in the country which does not desire to see the costs of transportation reduced to the minimum. There is not an interest which will not hold up both hands for a plan for securing such reduction which does not create as much of an evil as it seeks to remedy. But so long as the shipping business is in private hands it can only be expected that it will be run to secure profits, and the people have a right to know when the government proposes to hand out big sums from the public treasury to private enterprise, if such sums are to help build up profits for the recipients. This country has a merchant marine which cost the people a lot of money. We are told now by the prime minister that "it is no good," it cannot be used to compel reduction of rates by competition. In the circumstances it is up to the present government to clearly demonstrate that what it proposes is not in the same category. The Canadian people have been heavily bled for the subsidizing of private interests in one way and another, and it is high time that parliament began subjecting such proposals to the most rigid scrutiny.

An Enduring Work

The rejection of the Geneva protocol by Great Britain and the Dominions has provoked some angry comment on the European continent, especially in France, where the rejection has made it awkward for the proponents of a policy of understanding and conciliation. The best security for France now, it is being said, is Foch's army, which in plain words means occupation of the Rhine area and the development of armaments.

It would also appear from press despatches that Austen Chamberlain, was not altogether happy in the role of slayer of the protocol. Like Viscount Grey, he thought Great Britain should have been ready with alternative proposals for achieving the same purpose as the protocol, and it is said that he did not put forward his own views at the meeting of the council of the league, but the views of the cabinet majority. This is interesting in view of the suggestions which he made at the meeting

for regional alliances. This plan was put forward by the league in the abortive Treaty of Mutual Assistance. Nobody, however, wanted that treaty, and the Geneva protocol represented the endeavors of the league to put forward something that was more acceptable. Now the protocol is dead, and the killing of it seems to have been the signal for an outburst of despair.

The protocol still furnishes a basis for continued effort. Rome was not built in a day, and the permanent structure of universal peace will not be built on any single document or an agreement arrived at overnight. Those who believe that the protocol represented and still represents an enduring work, have faith that, modified here and there to meet opinions with all kinds of varying motives behind them, it will eventually be adopted by the nations. Security is necessary, arbitration is necessary, and disarmament is necessary; some way must be devised of establishing these without treading too roughly upon tender nationalist prejudices and predilections. And some way will be devised because the nations today are in the mood and anxious to reduce the risk of war to the next thing to impossibility.

A Popular Fallacy

Somebody once wrote a book on the fallacies in every day life and thinking; it was a pretty big book. The poet sings:

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers.

The unfortunate thing about it is that Truth often takes a long time to recover from the crushing, and Error takes an unconscionably long time in dying. Witness for example that famous saying of Lincoln's about the tariff, which protectionists have kept alive a long time after it was clearly demonstrated that Lincoln never said any-

thing of the kind. Now, we find the famous saying altered to fit in with a different set of circumstances, and made to do service in the cause of imperial preference. In the Murray Pioneer of Victoria, Australia, we find the following:

When a Britisher buys foreign fruit Great Britain gets the fruit but the foreigner gets the money; but when he buys fruit grown in Australia, the British Empire has both the fruit and the money.

Substitute Canada for Great Britain and we have the Australian argument for a treaty under which the Canadian consumer pays a higher price for raisins and currants, for example, in order that the Australian producer may obtain a profitable market. What matter, the Australians say; the money is still in the British Empire. The argument may not be satisfying to the Canadian consumer, who may retort that so far as he is concerned, it is out of his pocket, and into the pockets of the Australian producers, and the mere fact that it is still in the Empire doesn't help him in the least.

The argument, however, is a fallacy. Australian fruit exported is not paid for in money. The Australians ought to know this because their trade policy has resulted in piling up useless credits in London. "It passes my comprehension," declared the Australian minister of customs, in a recent speech, "why credit cannot be transferred from abroad in some other form than goods." It can; but traders do not want it in other form. As another Australian paper says, the importers of Australian goods could send "paper in abundance were they so encouraged, and were the people in Australia so minded to be satisfied. They could also send poker chips; but whether they sent paper or chips, and no matter how rapidly the paper or the chips passed from hand to hand, there would come a stage when some obdurate person would

say: 'I want a shovel or a crowbar, and neither this paper nor these chips will serve'." And that is the simple truth of the whole matter, but the practical politicians are still worshipping at the shrine of error.

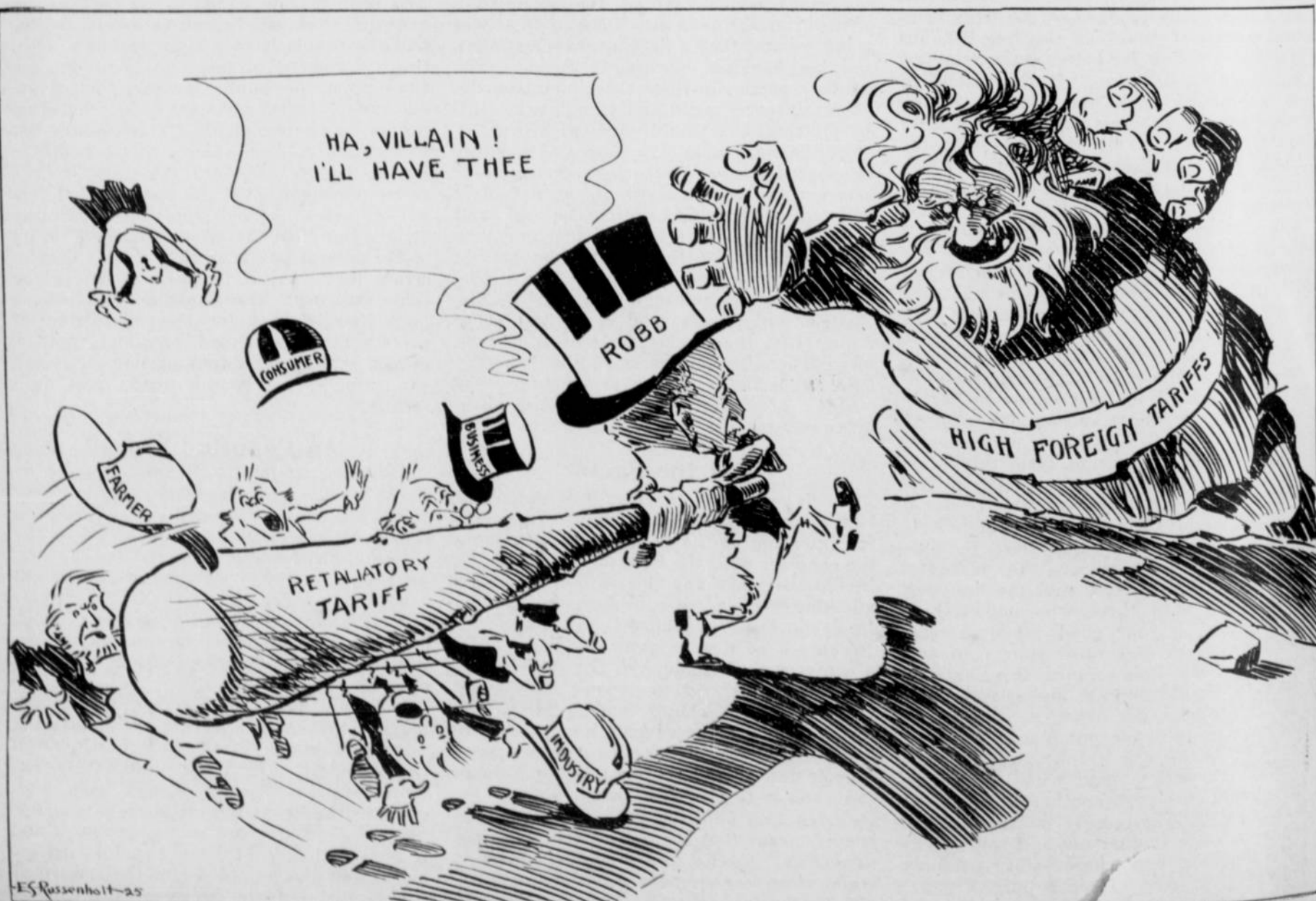
Editorial Notes

At a banquet given in his honor at Hamilton, Col. A. F. Hatch, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, declared that "there has never been a real protective tariff in this country." A "real protective tariff," of course would be one that prohibited all imports of goods of a kind that were produced in this country. Is that the kind of tariff Col. Hatch wants?

The dispute in Nova Scotia is not settled yet, and the country which has, according to the minister of labor, \$90,000,000 invested in the industry owned by the British Empire Steel Corporation, cannot do a thing to end the trouble.

The Spanish authorities have at last arrested the chief figure in the operation of the famous Spanish prisoner swindle. But just think of the number who will miss the thrill of assisting in the salvaging of a mythical fortune, and the exciting anticipation of getting something for nothing.

The Edmonton Board of Trade and the miners in Alberta want a higher tariff on coal so as to encourage the development of the Alberta coal fields. Experience has shown that it is possible to over-develop the mining of coal, and thus create a whole lot of trouble. It would be better for Alberta if something were done to consolidate the mining business, to cut overhead and introduce order and system into it. It isn't a tariff that is wanted; it's business ability and efficiency.



Not just what was intended

A Century of Railroading

Railways will celebrate hundredth anniversary of the successful demonstration of Stephenson's No. 1 locomotive---By Francis Dickie

THE year 1925, marks one hundred years of railroad operation. As the perfection of steam traction was perhaps the greatest factor in bringing about our modern civilization, this 100th anniversary will be duly celebrated. The anniversary is particularly significant to the people of the North American continent, for in this vast land progress and settlement only began to make rapid headway after the advent of railways. Through steam transportation more than any other thing it was that the United States and Canada in some 75 years conquered the vastness of a wilderness continent, created homes for 120,000,000 people, and became possessed of a general condition of comfort and luxury equalled by no other nation on earth.

In England, on September 27, 1825, the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, was opened for traffic, and its centenary is to be celebrated by a special congress in London, of the International Railway Association, and by appropriate proceedings in Stockton and other places on the line. This road was the first built under parliamentary powers, conveying passengers as well as coal and goods. Upon its line George Stephenson's "Locomotive No. 1" was the first steam-driven engine definitely introduced to work "Public traffic." It was a great day when on September 27, 1825, this historic engine, preceded by a rider on horseback carrying a flag, hauled at a speed of eight miles an hour, a train containing six wagons of coal, one passenger coach (the world's first, a mere box on wheels), and 21 coal trucks, fitted with seats for the occasion. It is said that 450 passengers rode upon the train. "Locomotive No. 1" did good work. It did not break down, a rather frequent happening to engines of those days.

First American Roads

While 1925 will be publicly accepted as marking one hundred years of railway operation, there will be a number of celebrations in the immediately following years throughout North America. Conflicting claims have appeared as to what constitutes the first railway. The oldest road in Massachusetts operated by steam is the Boston and Lowell, which was chartered in 1830. In 1926 Boston will celebrate the centennial of the "Granite Railway," built to transport granite by gravity and horse haulage a distance of four miles. The company which operated the first steam locomotive in America, the Delaware and Hudson, held its centennial in 1923.

In point of time the Pennsylvania Railroad is the oldest in North America by virtue of its charter being granted on March 21, 1823. It did not, however, start to operate until September 20, 1832. Colonel John Stevens is the father of the Pennsylvania, as he is the father of the American railroad in general. He was born in New York City, in 1749. In 1787, having seen the imperfect steamboat of John Fitch plying on the Delaware, he became interested in steam propulsion, and experimented on this for the next 30 years. In 1825, Stevens, then 75 years of age, constructed a locomotive with multi-tubular boiler, which he operated for several years on a circular track upon his estate. It carried half-a-dozen passengers at the rate of 12 miles an hour. This is believed to have been the first locomotive in America driven by steam upon a track. Stevens died in 1838, at the age of 89 years.

Canal Companies Blocked Advance

Stevens' fight to get the Pennsylvania road started is a long and interesting story, too long, unfortunately, for relation here. It is almost the same as that of the starting of every railroad upon the North American continent. He was faced with doubting people. Funds were hard to get. The operating canal companies fought such threatening opposition. Yet

Stevens succeeded, and by 1832, 40 miles of line were in operation between Columbia and Mine Ridge.

An illuminating example of the disbelief in the new steam traction is illustrated in one of the accompanying photographs of a very old and scarce print, showing the test of speed between a horse-drawn vehicle on an operating line of iron track and the first steam-drawn car. A mechanical genius named Peter Cooper had completed an engine known as "Tom Thumb." After months of endeavor he finally, on August 28, 1830, got a

trial of it on the Baltimore and Ohio road, against the regular horse-drawn vehicle. The engine quickly demonstrated its superior speed and power, and the new mode of transportation was accepted. In years of operation the Baltimore and Ohio is the oldest on this continent, and will celebrate its centennial in 1927.

The progress made in improving railroad equipment kept pace with the rapid expansion of the lines of steel, which, after 1830, began radiating farther in every direction across North America. Marvellous advances were

made in ever-better passenger, sleeping and freight cars and locomotives. To illustrate all the phases of increasing comfort and utility which have come about in connection with passenger and sleeping coaches would alone require a thick book. But, as every travelled man and woman of today, who has reached the age of 40, has personally had the opportunity of making this comparison, this phase need not be further dwelt upon.

Locomotive Construction

In this article special attention has been given to the most important side of railroading: the improving of the steam locomotive. And as the technical details of construction cannot be incorporated in this limited space, and are, moreover, not particularly interesting to the average reader, it has been attempted here to more clearly convey the progress that has been made by carefully chosen illustrations of engines, ranging from 1830 to 1923.

While a steam railroad was first operated in 1825, engines driven by this power date back as far as 1804. Between 1804 and 1825, the following inventors had been experimenting in England, France and Germany: Watt, Cugnot, Hedley, Blackett, Blenkinsop, Hackworth, Trevithick and Stephenson. The last named built a satisfactory working engine in 1812, named "Bluecher." Trevithick's engine travelled on rails at Merthyr Tydvil, in 1804. But it was only after 1830 that the steam-driven engine can be said to have been an important factor in aiding civilization.

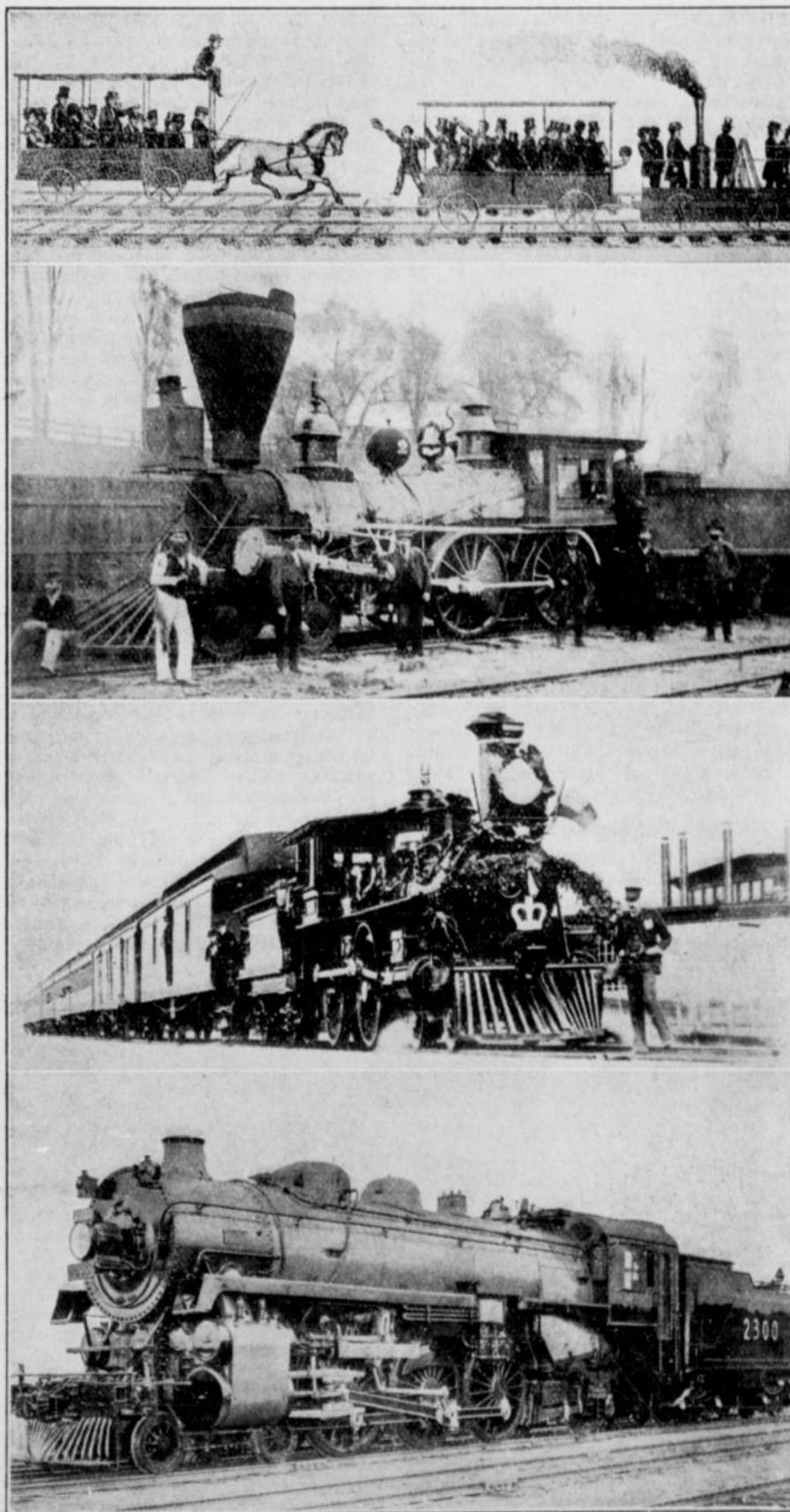
In the United States railroads made great headway between 1830 and 1853. It was not until 1845 that the sparsely populated, and therefore poorer region of Eastern Canada, began developing railways. Herewith is shown the first passenger engine and the second locomotive in Ontario, belonging to the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company. It first ran out of Toronto on May 16, 1853, as far as Aurora, Ontario.

Heavy Duty on Transcontinentals

The building of Canada's first transcontinental, which was completed in 1885, was perhaps the most important factor in developing ever-better rolling stock to meet the demands of 3,000 miles of travel. The story of the building of this transcontinental, the Canadian Pacific Railway, is—like the story of the Pennsylvania—one of tremendous difficulties overcome, difficulties placed by nature and by man. Never was a project more bitterly attacked by politicians. The builders of the Canadian Pacific risked a hundred millions dollars to throw a line of steel across 3,000 miles of almost unpopulated territory. This was the first transcontinental in the world, and, for a quarter-of-a-century, the longest line of track operated by one company, until the completion of the Trans-Siberian. To the building of the Canadian Pacific's 3,000 miles of line, linking the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, and the following branches throughout the country, is largely due Canada's great expansion in 40 years from a sparsely-populated wilderness to a prosperous nation, one of the greatest producers of wheat, lumber and minerals in the world. Civilization and prosperity follow the locomotive rather than the flag!

The demands of so huge a transportation system naturally brought the mechanical staff continually new problems. Some of the finest mechanical genius in the world were gathered together to meet these problems. And as a result of their labors, the Canadian Pacific eventually began building their own locomotives. From the many types evolved the two most striking examples are herewith shown by photographs: the first and last locomotives of the company, and representing 35 years of evolution. Engine No. 285

Continued on Page 10



A Century of Progress in Locomotive Design

The top panel shows a trial between a locomotive and a horse-drawn vehicle on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, August 28, 1830. The sketch represents the moment the engine overtook and passed the Horse Car; the passengers are filled with excitement.

The second locomotive in Ontario. It hauled the first passenger train from the shed station on the south side of Front Street, a few hundred feet east of the Queen's Hotel, May 16, 1853. The first trip was from Toronto to Machell's Corners, now Aurora, Ont.

The first train across the North American continent from Atlantic to Pacific, on a single line of steel, the Canadian Pacific, in June, 1886.

A modern passenger locomotive. This is the one that hauled the Prince of Wales across the continent in 1923.

Defend Hog Grading

*Previous Guide article criticizing hog grading
adversely brings protests from farmers
and officials*

IT has been remarked before that if all the facts regarding hog grading could be brought to the knowledge of everyone concerned—if packers and producers would constantly keep in mind each others difficulties—the whole country could make a rapid advance in the production of better bacon, instead of the weary and doubtful progress beset with distrust and the bitterest criticism which we have to record today. With the view of promoting the frankest discussion The Guide published a symposium of views from farmers in the issue of February 25. For the most part these letters were unfavorable to the present hog-grading scheme. While some harm may have been done by circulating a few statements which are not supported by the facts, the letters have evoked others from supporters of hog grading in which some of these statements are met.

The first letter is from A. A. McMillan, chief of the Sheep and Swine Division, Ottawa, the department in charge of hog grading.

McMillan Defends Department

Any grade standards must be set to meet commercial trading requirements, and if they are not correct the sale or exchange of the product suffers in direct ratio to the extent of the error of grading. The packer in Canada buys hogs in order to sell the carcass product in three different ways. A portion of the hog carcasses are sold as fresh pork, another portion as cured cuts for the Canadian trade, and the balance as cured Wiltshire or Cumberland cuts.

Let us look at the disposition of western hogs. Out of a total of 1,190,569 head marketed, 139,236 head were shipped East. Toronto is the big export shipping centre for Canadian Wiltshires, and in consequence thereof is today the highest market for hogs in Canada. Out of 139,236 hogs shipped East, 75,498 head or 54 per cent. were shipped beyond Toronto. This indicates that the Western hog is not in favor for export, but is being shipped to Montreal to supply the Canadian trade, and in Ontario, during certain seasons, replaces Ontario hogs in Ontario cities, permitting the Eastern packers to export more heavily of Wiltshires from the better quality Ontario hogs. B.C. takes 95,200 hogs, or about 9 per cent. of the prairie production.

Of the 1,190,569 hogs slaughtered in Western Canada, data shows that exports of pork including Cumberland cuts and Wiltshires amounts to 27,558,019 pounds. This represents approximately 204,133 hogs, or about 20 per

cent. of marketings. This makes a total of 376,032 hogs exported, and leaves 814,537 hogs for consumption, in Western Canada which are sold for slaughter. From these figures it will be seen that out of every three hogs produced the western provinces must find a market outside for one hog. It will therefore be seen that the western hog raiser is much more dependent on outside markets than is the eastern producer. Furthermore it is evident that owing to quality western hogs are finding an outlet in the poorest markets.

It has been said that our standards as set today are higher than the Danish standards. When grading commenced two years ago the commercial average length of western Wiltshires fell somewhere between 24 and 26 inches in length when measured, between the knuckle bone and the first rib. Today the commercial average length for western Wiltshires will fall somewhere between 26 and 28 inches. The Danish minimum is 28 inches, and the most desirable commercial average is a range of lengths between 28 inches and 30 inches. The extremes length is 32 inches to 33 inches. It will be seen therefore that in so far as length is concerned western hogs have yet to be lengthened out considerably before they reach the desirable length average.

The farmer is beginning to realize that around all stock yards the hog feeder class is springing up and is making a living out of feeding hogs the farmer thinks he cannot afford to feed. The specialized hog feeder who trades on the marketing errors of the farmer is doing much to eliminate market gluts of unfinished hogs which are always disastrous to market prices. These marketing errors, however, in most cases can be avoided and when eliminated bring increased profits to the farmer. If it is admitted, as appears feasible, that through hog grading Canada's total hog products are worth more money, then it follows that the farmer who produces the right type and avoids marketing errors must receive more money for his hogs.

Rail Grading and Bacon Grading

In talking to an official of one of your largest packing houses which is at present exporting Cumberlands, the statement was made that they were anxious to get into the exporting of

Wiltshires as soon as the supply of Wiltshire hogs permitted. In this firm's opinion at least 15 per cent., select bacon hogs would be the least possible percentage which will permit them to go into the curing of Wiltshires. Owing to location, this firm is not able as yet to buy this percentage of selects in their weekly or monthly kill, consequently rail grading, or even bacon grading, at the present time would be difficult of application in this plant. There are other plants in Canada which buy considerable quantities of select bacon hogs, but who do not export cured pork products in any form.

The live grading of hogs is steadily raising the average quality of hogs in the country. Some districts and some provinces have made greater progress than others. In the same way some packing houses are more fortunately situated and on account of the quality of hogs which they receive are able to grade out their bacon so that a sufficiently larger proportion of it is of the best quality.

Feeding and Management

There is much talk of many farmers going back to the raising of thick smooth hogs. The reasons advanced are that the bacon hog is a hard feeder, that owing to the kinds of feed available, together with the methods under which hogs are raised, that it is in the western provinces where it is going to be impossible to produce a profitable percentage of select bacon hogs.

The first point need not be argued because the bacon hog has demonstrated that under any condition it will produce pork as economically as any other type of hog.

With reference to the last point it cannot be gainsaid but that feeds and methods of management as practiced today are not the best. Many parts of the West are just starting into mixed farming. A large percentage of the farmers are new to stock raising, and will naturally make mistakes which will be disappointing as regards marketing results. The districts settled with people from foreign countries, especially where they do not speak English, know little or nothing about the bacon hog type or how to produce it.

Sizing up the situation as it exists the question to be answered is what should the western objective be for a percentage of select bacon hogs? In

Denmark a grading of 75 per cent. top Wiltshires is considered good. In Eastern Canada after two years work one province has reached 50 per cent., and for the whole of Eastern Canada we are setting the goal at 75 per cent. In the West 50 per cent. should be a reasonable aim to establish. Many farmers have already exceeded a fifty per cent. average, but it is possible that the bulk of these men are considerably ahead of the average. The beginner who depends on boars for developing his type must not expect big results until two or three top crosses of bacon blood have been put into the breeding sows. Furthermore in making selections from this method of improvement the farmer must know bacon type or get someone to make the selections who does. The 50 per cent. average will have to be considered as an individual or district objective for considerable time to come, because as already pointed out, there are many large areas where no attempt has been made at improvement, and from these districts car load after car load are coming to market without yielding a single select.

The farmer who has tried to produce bacon hogs and has failed should not be discouraged. He may think he has lost money, certainly, but if he goes back to thick smooths he is going to lose because he will immediately offset the progress he has already made. The farmer who is making the most progress today is the man who has taken the trouble to educate himself to know bacon hog type. These men are able to estimate the progress they have made and they can see far enough ahead to know that another top cross or two will put them along to the point where they can produce a profitable percentage of select bacon hogs.—A. A. McMillan, Ottawa.

Farmer Supports Grading

As a farmer, and one who markets quite a number of hogs each year, I would like a little space to express my views re Hog Grading. Those poor fellows, the government graders, are surely being criticized these days. If they pay any attention to it at all, it must be pretty trying on their patience. Is all his criticism justified? I don't think it is.

To begin with I am a firm believer in hog grading, and not only hog grading, but also the grading of all farm products. We would not think of doing away with our grain-grading system. We need the grading systems just as much for other products if we ever

Continued on Page 30



The Shorthorn herd in the shade of the willows



A box of Champion strawberries

Strawberry Time

It will bring extra pleasure if you grow your own

By E. W. Fitzgerald

EVERY farm ought to have a strawberry bed where at least the fruit needed for the family can be grown. Much of the pleasure and profit of farming is missed if it is confined to the cash crops of grain and livestock, when most of the fruit needed for the family can also be grown on our prairie farms.

The size of the strawberry bed depends upon the size of the family—and also on their capacity. But don't judge their capacity too low. It is surprising how it will increase when the berries are only an hour or two from the vine to the table. Then again there should be both summer bearing and "ever-bearing" plants in the strawberry bed. The summer bearers planted in the spring of 1925 will give a crop of fruit in July, 1926. Everbearers planted at the same time will begin bearing fruit in August, the same year, and keep on through September and October, and until freeze-up, though the picking at one time will not be so heavy as on the summer bearers. But the everbearers will bear fruit during the next season also, with a let up for a while in August. With both varieties you can have berries from July till freeze-up. You should get a quart of berries from every four strong plants, though single plants under most favorable conditions have produced a quart of fruit in a season.

To grow strawberries successfully, just as to grow wheat or corn or cattle or sheep, you need to understand the nature of the plant and its needs. These instructions are given from the results of many years of experimenting by successful growers on the prairies. You will find the extra attention given to your strawberry garden will repay you well not only in satisfaction but also in dollars and cents.

Any soil that will grow a good crop of garden vegetables will produce strawberries. Don't try to grow them on new breaking. Be sure to grow them where they will get plenty of sunlight.

Plow or spade the soil to a depth of eight to ten inches. Thoroughly pulverize the soil to the full depth of the plowing or spading, and then press it down thoroughly with the roller or otherwise. It is not wise to set plants in soil that is full of lumps.

Fertilizing

Either cattle, horse, sheep or hog manure is good. It should be well rotted. Do not put fresh manure on ground to be planted to strawberries. Well rotted stable manure is the best. If possible this should be applied before the ground is plowed or spaded, and it should be thoroughly worked into the soil before planting, or it may be scattered thinly between the rows—and not close to the plants—after the plants are set. If the fertilizer could be applied and dug into the soil the fall before, it is even better.

The month of May is the best time to set strawberry plants in this country. From May 8 to 15 are the usual dates, depending upon the earliness or lateness of the season.

Mark out your rows plainly at the beginning after your soil is properly prepared. Have your plants ready for planting and keep them damp up to the very minute they are planted. It is well to soak the roots (not the crowns) in water for a couple of hours after you receive them. Keep a wet gunny sack or something similar over them as you carry them along and plant them. Push a spade or flat shovel or wide garden trowel into the ground five or six inches (depending upon the length of the plant roots) then draw it upwards and towards you at the same time. Place the roots of the plant down in the opening thus made. Spread out the roots into a fan shape. Then lift out your spade or trowel and press the soil firmly against the plant with your heel. Be sure the soil is firmly pressed against the roots as otherwise they will dry out more easily. It is better to have two people planting, one to hold and set the plants, the other to work the shovel and to firm the soil with his foot.

If the plants have many long straggly roots—eight to 10 inches—it is well to take the scissors and snip off about one-quarter the length before planting. If only five or six inches long snip off about one-half inch or one inch. When snipped in this way new shoots start out more quickly and the plants make more rapid growth. Usually plants are pruned and trimmed before leaving the nursery. If not pick off all save about three of the strongest, healthiest leaves. They will grow better.

Heeling in Plants

It sometimes happens that plants arrive before the ground is ready, or for other reasons they cannot be set out immediately. Or it may be the plants have been delayed on the way and have become dry. They should be "heeled in" and will be all the better for it. Open up the package and clip the roots. Dig a shallow V-shaped trench (preferably in a shady place), and spread the plants thinly in the trench, roots downward, with the crowns level with the surface of the ground. The plants may be just near enough to each other to touch, but not on top of each other. Press the soil firmly against the roots. As soon as the first trench full is "heeled in," you may make another trench four or six inches from it and fill with more plants, and by this process "heel in" a large number of plants in a small space. Water the "heeled in" plants very often until ready for setting. Plants may be kept safely in this way for a couple of weeks before setting. In fact if they have come a long way and are somewhat dry, they are much the better for this treatment. When planting the "heeled in" plants

\$3 Brings Any Size on New, Low, Easy-Pay- Plan down

Mail coupon and see this remarkable offer! Look over the 1925 American Separator with all its latest improvements and conveniences. Separators from 850-pound capacity to one-cow size. Seven sizes to select from and any one you wish sent on 30 DAYS' TRIAL, subject to your own approval. The separator known for its outstanding excellence of work and service for only \$3.00 DOWN.

30 DAYS' TRIAL! The American Must Make Good! Or We Will

Test it. Try it. Compare it—in work, workmanship and price. If it isn't the closest-skimming, easiest to turn, easiest to clean—if it isn't the **best** separator for the **least money** return it at our expense and get back every cent you paid us.

LOW MONTHLY PAYMENTS—A Full Year to Pay

Direct from factory to farm. Terms more liberal than ever before. Think of it! Payments as low as \$2.15 a month for a genuine American Separator. Our largest size costs little more than an ordinary suit of clothes. So low are our terms that the separator will not only pay for itself while you enjoy its use, but will give you a handsome profit besides.



American

SEPARATOR

Successful for Over 30 Years

Time tested by hundreds of thousands and proved most profitable to own.

The machine with the real, sound, high-grade quality and long life built into every single part. Wonder bowl in perfect balance; short, detachable spindle; ball bearings in hardened steel races, special gears like those in highest-priced automobiles; aluminum, non-rusting, interchangeable skimming discs; convenient low tank, spouts and crank; a machine unmatched for easy running, easy cleaning and close skimming. The easiest terms we have ever offered will surprise you. If you have the least idea of buying a separator or changing your present one, write for our new 40-page illustrated catalog. It is chock full of money-saving and making ideas. Write for it today.

Allowances made on separators of any make when exchanged for an American.

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, Ont.; and St. Johns, N.B.

**AMERICAN
SEPARATOR
CO. BOX 113-H
BRIDGEBURG,
ONT.**

American
Separator Co.
Box 113-H
Bridgeburg, Ont.

Please send me, free, your new 40-pg., illustrated catalog.

Name

Address

(Please print name and address)

Saskatchewan Clydesdale Club

The Secretary of the Club has lists of

Stallions for sale or to club

Registered mares and fillies for sale

Grade mares, fillies and geldings for sale.

Parties wishing information, apply to the Club Secretary, W. H. GIBSON, Indian Head, Sask.

discard any of which the roots have become black as they will die and leave gaps in your rows.

Planting Systems

There are several systems for planting strawberry plants. We shall describe those most used so that you may choose between them.

1. The matted narrow system is the most common. Make the rows three to three and one-half feet apart (for horse cultivation), and set the plants 18 to 20 inches apart in the rows. The plants will send out runners in all directions, and these runners should be drawn in to make a row 12 to 15

inches wide. The runners will send down roots and make new plants. It will help in windy places to put little lumps of earth on the runners until they have rooted. As soon as sufficient runners have set roots to fill up the row nicely it will be better to cut off all new runners. Don't let the runners set roots too close together or the berries will be small. The new plants from the runners should be six inches apart.

2. The hill system is often used to produce the largest quantity of fruit from the smallest space of ground, particularly with the everbearing varieties. It also produces larger fruit. This does not mean that the plants are

grown in hills, but simply that only one plant is grown in a place. In the hill system plants are usually set 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows, and the rows 24 to 30 inches apart. In fact if only hand cultivation is planned two rows may be set 15 inches apart, and then a space of 24 inches left before another double row is planted. In the hill system all runners are kept cut off as fast as they appear. The full strength thus goes into the parent plant, and they often grow to a size of 15 to 18 inches across and give a big crop of fruit. Of course when plants are grown by the hill system there are no new plants made for setting out in future years. These plants are sacrificed for additional fruit. On account of the extra labor involved the hill system is seldom used in large commercial plantations, but is excellent in a small garden.

Cultivation

Cultivation should begin immediately after the plants are set. Cultivate shallow—only two or three inches deep. Keep out all weeds and keep the ground well stirred. During the dry spells cultivate more often so as to keep a dry earth mulch to retain the moisture in the ground. Cultivation is very important to bring the best results. You can't grow weeds in a strawberry garden and expect to get very much fruit.

Soon after you set your plants blossoms will begin to open. On summer-bearing varieties pull off all blossoms during the first year as you will otherwise weaken the plants and get a smaller crop of fruit the next summer. On everbearers pull off blossoms until July 10, only, and you will begin to get fruit late in August.

Though good crops of strawberries are grown without irrigation, when well cultivated, yet they are all the better for watering. Remember that strawberries are at least 90 per cent. water. If you have only a small patch you will find that you will be well repaid for giving them water in dry weather and more particularly when they begin to fruit. The strawberry is a shallow rooted plant, and must have moisture to give the good results. Always water in the evening—never when the sun is hottest.

Mulching the Bed

In November or as soon (as the ground is frozen hard enough to carry a horse) cover your strawberry patch with straw, hay, corn stalks, or some such material to a depth of about four or five inches. Don't use material containing weed seeds. This mulch is not to keep the plants warm, but to protect them against alternate freezing and thawing in the spring, as well as to prevent the evaporation of moisture. In the spring when the yellowing of the new growing leaves is noticed, remove the mulch gradually from the top of the rows and leave it between the rows where it will help to retain the moisture and also prevent dirt from splashing on the ripe fruit when it rains. It is well to cultivate or loosen up the soil between the rows before drawing the mulch over, as it helps to retain more moisture.

Everbearing Strawberries

Everbearing strawberries begin bearing in the latter part of August. They keep on bearing through September and October and even into November in an open season. It is not uncommon to pick ripe berries right out of the snow after the first snowfall. Thus the everbearer has a long fruiting season and requires a lot of plant food. On this account the soil should be highly fertilized with well rotted stable manure. The soil should be well cultivated and the plants should be watered frequently unless there is plenty of rain. Some individual plants well cared for will give as high as a quart of ripe fruit in the season. You will often find plants with many ripe berries, an equal number of green ones and many blooms all at the same time. If you want the highest possible fruit crop in the same year you plant you should grow the everbearers by the hill system, keep cutting the runners off every week and keep the blooms picked until July 10.

Forcing Fruit Production

To force the everbearers you may water with liquid manure in July and August. Fill a gunny sack with

fresh stable manure, preferably from the cow stable, tie it and drop it into a barrel. Then fill the barrel with water. After a few days use this water for watering your plants in July and August. Change the manure in the gunny sack once a week. This gives the plant food in liquid condition so that the plants can take it up rapidly. It is best to apply it when the soil is wet. If dry make the liquid weaker, otherwise you may "burn" the plants. If this extra care is taken you will surprise the family and the neighbors with the quantity and the quality of fruit you will get off a small patch of 100 to 200 plants, set close together. Remember, however, if you force them to the limit the first year you will not get so much fruit the second year. Some prefer to force them and replant with new plants for the second year. Never reset old plants that have fruited. Their vitality is too low to make them successful.

Preparing for Second Crop

After picking the first crop of fruit from summer-bearing strawberries in July and August (the year after planting) the foliage can be mowed off and the rows narrowed down (if grown by the matted row system), and the ground between the rows cultivated during August. The plants will then produce another crop the following summer, but not so large a crop nor so good a quality as the first crop.

Everbearers will also produce a crop the second season, the crop depending upon how heavily they have been forced the previous fall. In the second season they should not have any blooms pulled off and will begin bearing in July, slackening off again in August and come into bearing again in September and through October.

A strawberry garden for the home should consist of about half of everbearing plants, such as Champion or Progressive, and half of a good reliable summer-bearing variety, such as Senator Dunlap or Dr. Burrill, both of which do well on the prairies. By planting both varieties and taking good care of them you will be assured of a long season and a good supply of choice fruit anywhere in the prairie provinces. The summer bearers give their crop in a short season and are for that reason the best for canning and preserving.

You Need Shelter

If you have a good shelter of trees around your garden so much the better. It will prevent the drying winds of summer taking the moisture from the soil and will retain the snow in winter. But even on the open prairie strawberries can be grown quite easily by growing three rows of corn or two rows of sunflowers, three feet apart, along the north and west sides of your strawberry garden. Cut the tops of the sunflowers just as they begin to form. Then leave the corn or sunflowers standing all winter and they will hold the snow to cover your garden. But get a permanent shelter started and have a real garden.

A Century of Railroading

Continued from Page 7

is the first passenger engine built for transcontinental use. Engine No. 2300, represents the last word in passenger locomotive construction up to the year 1923. This triumph of mechanical art is known as "The Prince of Wales" Engine. In 1919 it drew the Prince's special train entirely across Canada.

This, in brief, is the history of railroad progress, one particularly timely anniversary of steam. By the aid of locomotives and trains of cars, mankind in that century of time has built up a civilization, which, in comfort, and in rapidity of transportation over long distances, so far outstrips all previous civilizations as to permit of no basis of comparison. In particular, the railway has been the chief factor in making North America what it is today: the richest of earth. Through the expansion brought about by the iron trail, the United States and Canada, in a century of time, have become nations equal in civilization to those hundred-times older ones of Europe.

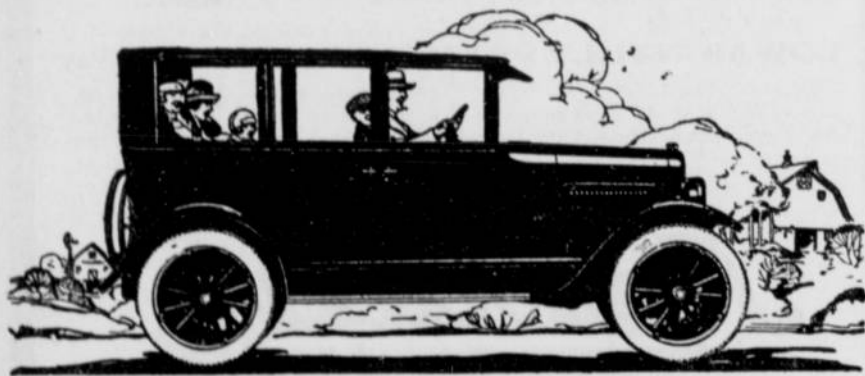
WILLYS-OVERLAND FINE MOTOR CARS

\$105

**REDUCTION
MAKES OVERLAND**

World's lowest priced four door Sedan

with Sliding Gear Transmission



Robust Power—Smooth Performance—Extreme Economy—A Great Car— A Great Value!

The most widely talked about closed car of the year . . . a tremendous value at an amazingly new low price . . . unit power plant brimming with big power . . . the advantages of an advanced disc-type clutch . . . wonderful riding smoothness, with patented Triplex Springs . . . reliable, rugged axles and a sturdy chassis . . . rich upholstery . . . extreme economy in upkeep . . . a car light in weight and beautifully balanced.

The grand total of appearance, performance, comfort, satisfaction and economy—at the remarkably low price of the Overland Sedan—is a sum of value unrivalled in the automobile world today. See this sedan. Enjoy a demonstration, and ask about the easy terms.

Willys-Overland Sales Co., Limited

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORIES: TORONTO, CANADA
Branches: Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Regina

OVERLAND

Quality Wheat---A Burbank Production

The Guide is indebted to Abram A. Grobb, of Treherne, Man., for the first description of this new variety of wheat turned out by Luther Burbank, the California plant wizard. In order to supplement Mr. Grobb's evidence The Guide has appealed to experimental farms and colleges for the results of their tests of Quality wheat. These opinions are published together in this article.

HAVING seen a sample of Quality wheat grown in 1921 that ripened much earlier than Marquis and had a larger kernel, I tried to buy some from the grower, but found him very unwilling to part with it. I was finally obliged to purchase my first two pounds from the man who first imported it into Canada, paying Luther Burbank \$5.00 per pound for it.

I sowed my seed on May 17, just five days after the last sowing of Marquis. The Marquis was shrunken some from rust and graded No. 3, while the Quality wheat filled and showed no effect from rust, being as large a kernel as sown. It made a rapid growth, and in spite of frequent depredations from all the livestock on the place, I managed to save 20 bushels.

The second year, 1923, I started sowing on May 13, on a piece of heavy, black loam, inclined to be wet. My neighbor across the fence had finished sowing wheat, and was then drilling oats. I sowed my Marquis immediately after sowing the Quality. My neighbor walked through his wheat when it was in the shot blade on his way over to see the Quality and was very much surprised to see the latter coming out in the head. That year the Quality showed no effect of the rust, while the Marquis graded feed. Other farmers in the district who grew small acreages of this new wheat that year had the same experience with regard to yield and grade.

In 1924, I started sowing this wheat on May 6. The spring and summer were very dry, but Quality wheat being a rapid grower had practically its growth before the rains came. It came out in head on July 6. While I cannot give the exact date of cutting, I believe the Quality could have been threshed before the Marquis in the district was cut. One piece of summerfallow threshed out 40 bushels to the acre.

This new wheat has proved to be adapted to our conditions, and in each year has ripened early without being affected by rust. The grain is larger in size than Marquis, and is of a light amber color, if protected from weather conditions by capping the shocks. Those who have grown it claim that it is from 10 to 14 days earlier than Marquis and are enthusiastic about it.

The only fault found with this wheat at the Experimental Farm is that it shelled badly, but still it yielded 46½ bushels to the acre. Their experience indicates that it should be cut a little on the green side, and still be as large as Marquis, while if the latter is cut green it shrinks badly.

C. Wiechman, of the Treherne Flour Mills, became interested in the new wheat and milled 50 bushels separately. He says, "This new wheat milled perfectly without any change or adjustment of machinery. From my experience I would prefer it to the other wheats as there are no small grains. The flour compares favorably with that of Marquis, yielding fully two pounds more flour per bushel."

Samples of the flour were distributed throughout the town and country hereabouts for baking tests. The product compared favorably with that made from standard flours.

The fact that the miller endorses this new grain is a compelling argument in its favor. Mr. Wiechman sent a sample to Milton Hersey, analytical chemists, Winnipeg. Their report is as follows:

Baking Test on Burbank's Quality Wheat Flour

Color	Vol. of Leaf in CC's	Wt. in Gms.	Per cent. Water	Baking Strength
100	2750	550	64.5	100
99	2790	550	61.2	99
98	2720	555	61.2	100
97	2530	550	62.6	97
96	2330	550	61.2	100
95	2600	550	62.6	100

Doughing Test—Good live dough.
Remarks on Loaf—Oder normal, texture

good, appearance good, oven spring good, color flour 99Dk.

General Remarks—This sample baked up very well in comparison with the other flours of this bake, and should produce first-class bread.

From University of Alberta

The following is a brief summary of two year's test of Quality wheat:

Year	Variety	Days of Growth	Height inches	Yield per acre bus.
1921	Marquis	105	30	37.99
1921	Quality	99	29	26.95
1922	Marquis	110	21	13.68
1922	Quality	93	14	5.13

In 1922 the Quality wheat was so short that it had to be pulled, rather than cut.—G. F. H. Buckley, assistant professor of field husbandry, University of Alberta.

Reports Against Quality

We have tried Quality wheat at Saskatoon and discarded it on account of its being inferior to Marquis in milling quality. It did not make an exceptional showing in point of yield. Of course, our conditions here are quite different from the conditions prevailing in Manitoba.—Manley Champlin, senior professor, University of Saskatchewan.

Not Truly Rust Resistant

We have grown Quality wheat for two years at Brandon, with the following results as compared with Marquis:

	1922	1924
Bus. Lbs.	Bus. Lbs.	Bus. Lbs.
Marquis	49 30	43 40
Burbank's Quality	35 20	46 40

The Quality wheat is fully one week earlier than Marquis and by reason of its earliness may sometimes escape the full severity of the rust attack. It cannot be said to possess any true resistance to rust. This wheat possesses short stiff straw and plump kernels, and has a shattering propensity if allowed to become over ripe. The chief fault of this variety is the white color of the bran which detracts from its appearance, though not from its milling value.

Mr. Alecock, Western Canada Flour Mills, states that the gluten content is higher than that of Marquis and of good baking strength. We know that whiteness is usually, though erroneously, associated with softness or starchiness and low baking strength. White Fife was discriminated against merely on account of the white color of the bran. We cannot say whether millers will take the same attitude with this wheat or whether they will buy it on its merits. There are now about 9,000 bushels of Quality wheat in this district, most of which will go for seed in 1925.—S. J. Sigfusson, assistant superintendent, Brandon Experimental Farm.

From the Home of Kota

So-called "Quality" wheat is no better than other varieties which are being grown in North Dakota, despite the fact that seed is being offered for sale at comparatively high prices and some claims have been made of extraordinary high yields. This is the conclusion of authorities at the experimental station, North Dakota Agricultural College, who have data available on yield and milling value of this variety of wheat for the past two years.

The average of two years of trials at three different points in the state shows that Quality yielded less than Kota, Marquis and Ruby, the averages being Kota, 26.3 bus. per acre; Marquis, 24.2 bus.; Ruby, 22.6 bus., and Quality, 22.5 bus. These trials were made at Fargo, Mandan and Dickinson in 1923 and 1924. Kota and Marquis out-yielded Quality in five of the six trials, the one exception being the 1924 results from Mandan, where Quality yielded 30.5 bus.; Kota, 28.4 bus.; and Marquis 25.4 bus.

Data from comparable samples shows Quality about equal to Marquis and Ruby in protein or gluten content, but lower than Kota. Trials of baking

Independence

Independence is not an indefinite something which just comes. It is a success quality which very few—in fact only four men out of every hundred at 65, have attained.

A Manufacturers Life policy is not only a stepping stone to independence; it is the very foundation upon which it can be built. Systematically setting aside a part of your income year by year will bring you well-earned independence in later life. Should you not live to old age your life insurance will create a fund that will help to maintain your dependents.

Build NOW for independence. Send for information regarding our Double Maturity Endowment Policy.

FROM OFFICE BOY TO PRESIDENT.

Meteoric Career of Successful Merchant Who Had Ability to Lay Aside His Coppers.

ON THREE MONTHS' TRIP

SELF-DENIAL SHOULD BE TAUGHT EARLY IN LIFE.

Father Buys Insurance Policy For Each of His Children For Birthday Gift.

BUYS 200 ACRE FARM, ON MATURITY OF ENDOWMENT POLICY. STARTED EARLY IN LIFE TO SAVE.

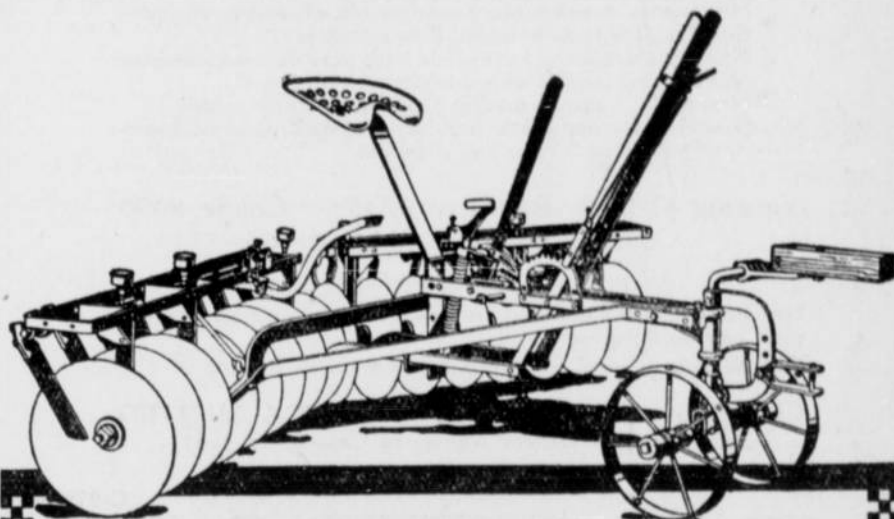
HOME FROM HOLIDAYS

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO, CANADA.

Without obligation kindly forward me literature and information which will help me in my aim for attaining independence later on in life. I am.....years old, and would like to set aside \$.....yearly, at present.

Name..... Address.....



Disking is Important

The disk harrow is essential to good farming—and big farm profits. Use the disk harrow before and after plowing to get the greatest productivity from your seed beds. But be sure the disk harrow you buy is efficient—choose the

John Deere Model B Disk Harrow

Join the ranks of particular farmers who have in the last 35 years been getting bigger yields per acre by using the Model B.

The Model B is flexible—it penetrates, pulverizes and packs the soil its full width under varying field conditions.

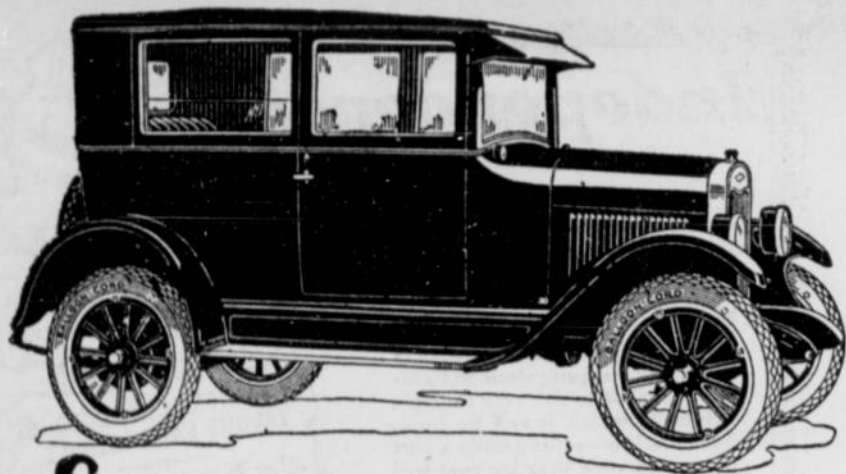
The gangs are held to work in depressions and dead furrows by means of pivoted yoke controlled by third lever and powerful pressure spring. Angling levers on each gang allow angling of disks for best results on hillsides or when overlapping.

Practically all steel, riveted construction. Bumpers take end thrust—no strain on frame. High grade steel disks; scrapers keep disks clean.

Sold by John Deere dealers. Write today for literature. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge or Edmonton, and ask for Folder BH-4 10

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



Everyone says —

"How can they produce such fine cars to sell at such Low Prices!"

This is the comment that people make on seeing the new Chevrolet cars.

Beautiful streamline bodies mounted on a chassis new from radiator to rear axle, these cars present the most striking values ever offered in the low price field. Note these outstanding features—

- New design radiator, honeycomb type;
- New disc clutch, requiring no lubrication;
- New rear axle with larger, stronger gears and banjo-type housings;
- New springs of chrome vanadium steel, semi-elliptic with rear springs underslung;
- New frame, longer and stronger, of deep channel steel construction;
- New bodies, roomier, more comfortable, of modern design—closed models have beautiful Fisher bodies;
- New windshields, open models with very low bottom glass panel, closed models with one-piece V V type;
- New finish, lustrous, durable Duco in beautiful colors;
- New motor refinements, heavier crankshaft, improved construction for carburetor and manifold.

Touring \$735 Roadster \$735 Coupe \$995
Coach \$1015 Sedan \$1165

All prices at Factory—Taxes Extra

Low Pressure Tires standard on closed models, optional at slight extra cost on open cars.

Disc Wheels optional at slight extra cost on all models.

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO. of CANADA, LIMITED
(Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, Limited)

OSHAWA and WINNIPEG



for Economical Transportation

INVENTORS

Before disclosing your invention to anyone, send for Free "RECORD OF INVENTION." My leaflet "PATENTS—A Road to Fortune," also free on request. Prompt, personal service. Write TODAY

W. IRWIN HASKETT, Hope Bldg.,
18 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont.

"Next Door to the
Canadian Patent Office."

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

Earn big money at home writing Showcards for us. We show you how, provide work and pay cash each week no matter where you live. Send for FREE Booklet. KWIK SHOWCARD SYSTEM LIMITED
67-B BOND ST. - TORONTO, CANADA

NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
Offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for a three-year period, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for COAL MINING AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL LEASES actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER HUDSON'S BAY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

quality have resulted in large variation, which is objectionable to millers.

In the trials made at Fargo and Dickinson, Quality matured from five to seven days before Marquis, and about one day earlier than Ruby. This variety might have some advantage over Marquis when seeding is late, but would probably be inferior to rust-resistant varieties such as Kota under those conditions, authorities state.

Quality is an early maturing, white hard wheat. Heads are awnless with smooth, yellowish-white chaff. It was bred by Luther Burbank.

Commercial Wheat Deteriorating

"Why can't we grow large quantities of No. 1 hard wheat as we once used to?" is a question that is frequently asked. And the observation is carried further with the comment that our No. 1 Northern is not as good as it used to be.

Canadian hard wheat commands a premium in the markets of the world because it makes a strong flour. It is said by the millers to have a high "gluten" content. If you would find out what this gluten is, chew a few grains of wheat and after the saliva has washed out the starch grains you will have a gummy protein left in the mouth which does not dissolve out easily. Gluten in flour gives the dough the property of toughness. It keeps the gas bubbles formed by the fermenting yeast from escaping, and the resistance of the gas to the elasticity of the dough makes the whole mass rise. High gluten wheats are valuable because the miller may mix them with starchy wheats, which, by themselves, make a flour of poor loaf volume.

Now, gluten is the chief protein in wheat and the characteristic of all proteins is that they contain nitrogen. When a chemist wants to determine the protein in wheat he does not actually separate it out, but he determines the amount of nitrogen and multiplies by 5.7. Therefore, one would expect that wheat grown in fields which had an abundance of available nitrogen would be high in protein, and, consequently, in a climate suited to the growing of hard wheat like ours, of high-milling value.

Experiments tend to prove that this inference is correct. At the Colorado Experiment Station, tests were made over a series of years, and almost without exception the land that was fertilized with nitrogen in an available form yielded a crop of wheat with a higher protein content than nearby land fertilized without nitrogen, or not artificially fertilized.

At the Kansas station similar results were obtained by growing wheat after alfalfa. The check plots in the Kansas experiments had previously grown brome grass, and again, almost without exception, the wheat which followed alfalfa had more protein than the wheat which followed brome grass. This bears testimony to the value of leguminous crops in rotation schemes. The alfalfa plants, through the bacteria harbored on their roots, had fixed atmospheric nitrogen in the soil; the succeeding wheat crop utilized the nitrogen in manufacturing its protein.

A demonstration of the effect of alfalfa on a succeeding wheat crop has lately come to our attention on a farm in Reno County, Kansas. The wheat crop harvested from this farm early in the present month was grown partly upon land that has been cropped with wheat continuously for years, and partly upon land that was in alfalfa up to about five years ago.

Samples from the two parts of the field were saved and marked for identification, and later were analyzed for protein. The sample grown after alfalfa tested 14.36 per cent. protein; that grown after wheat tested 11.72 per cent. protein. In addition, the old alfalfa field returned a much larger yield.

What is true of alfalfa is true of all legumes like sweet clover and the various forms of red clover that are coming into popularity in Manitoba and Alberta. As well as increasing the yields of wheat, it is safe to predict that the fields which include these legumes in rotation will bring a return in quality of grain produced.

Every Day You Need

KRESO DIP No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

TO AID IN KEEPING

All Livestock and Poultry Healthy

**Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.
For Scratches, Wounds and
common skin troubles.**

THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE:

No. 151—**FARM SANITATION.** Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
No. 157—**DOG BOOKLET.** Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.
No. 160—**HOG BOOKLET.** Covers the prevention of common hog diseases.
No. 185—**HOG WALLOWS.** Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
No. 163—**POULTRY.** How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in Original Packages for Sale at all Drug Stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

Parke, Davis & Co.

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

Montreal, Quebec

Winnipeg, Manitoba

LUMBER

Direct from Mill to you

SEND FOR LATEST PRICE LIST

quoting Special Prices on Mill Graded Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Millwork, etc. Grade of every piece guaranteed. No middlemen's profits. You save big money by buying direct and get better lumber.

ORDER NOW—PRICES ARE DOWN

We give prompt shipment—Special attention to Club Orders—Send your plans or Bill of Material for Delivered Estimate.

PLAN FOLDER—FREE ON REQUEST

showing houses and barns designed especially for the northwest.

Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd.

Eleven Years in Business

TOWER BLDG., VANCOUVER, B.C.

Capital: \$100,000.

Bankers: Royal Bank



Burd Quick-Seating Piston Rings

are the best rings to install in all automobiles, tractors and stationary engines. They seat quickly, are permanent and efficient. Save power, oil and gasoline. Are especially adapted for use in worn cylinders.

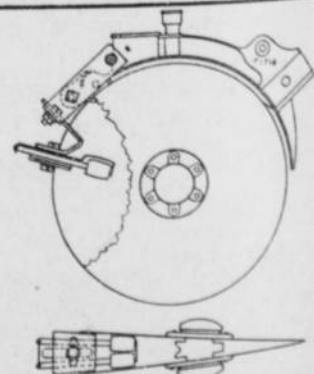
Burd Quick-Seating Rings are the only genuine quick-seating ring on the market. Moderately priced—just a little more than cheap rings; but they quickly pay for themselves in the gasoline and oil they save. Supplied in all sizes to fit all cars, tractors or stationary engines.

If your car pumps oil, use a Burd Oil Control Ring with Quick-Seating Rings on each piston. Insist on the genuine Burd.

Price on all sizes up to 4-in. 60¢
Larger sizes quoted on request
Sold by your Dealer or Jobber

Distributed by

BURD RING SALES COMPANY LIMITED
322 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.



SAVE BUYING NEW GRAIN DRILL

The Fifield Roller Bearings will positively keep the forward edges of your old double-disc in proper contact without friction or wear on discs, make your old drill pull easier and last longer than a new one will without them.

Price f.o.b. Abbey, \$35 per set of 20. Sample for any make, \$2.00.

When ordering give numbers on front and rear foot castings.

FIFIELD MFG. CO. - ABBEY, SASK.

WALSH NO-BUCKLE HARNESS
No Buckles to Tear
No Rings to Wear

All About My New 1925 Walsh

A MONTH'S FREE TRIAL

Get the book, select one of the ten styles shown. I will send it to try on your own team free for thirty days. If not satisfied, return it at my expense. See for yourself why Walsh is the world's strongest harness.

Try a Walsh on Your Team

That's the way I have sold thousands of harnesses everywhere. Walsh special test leather is bark tanned by special six-month process; twice as strong as ordinary leather. 11-28

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
Write today for factory prices, trial offer and free book.

**James M. Walsh, Pres.,
WALSH HARNESS CO.**
Dept. 38, 42 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Write for FREE BOOK

POLL EVIL

FISTULA OR SWEENEY

THE reliable remedy is Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Used for over forty years. Supersedes firing and cautery.

Symptoms and treatment of most horse ailments fully explained in direction book with every bottle. \$1.50 at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for human too. The Lawrence Williams Company, Toronto, Ont.

WATCH YOUR HORSE'S NECK & SHOULDERS

COMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

Grooming Made Easy

and done in half the time.

Horses should be clipped now. If left with long hair they sweat too freely when working and the heavy, wet, cold mass draws heat from the body when standing. Colds and other ailments follow. Clipped horses dry quickly, are easy to groom, do better on less feed, work harder, live longer. Clipping by machine is easy and costs little per horse improved.

Use it on cows too and make more milk money.

STEWART No. 1 Clipping Machine

Best made. Clips fast. Lasts many years. Satisfaction or money back.

\$16.50 at dealers, or send us \$2.00 and pay balance on arrival. Also attachment for shearing sheep, \$16.50 extra.

FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. LTD.
345, Carlaw Ave. Toronto, Ont.

World's Largest Makers of Clipping and Shearing Machines.
Complete Catalogue on Request.

"EASTLAKE" GRAIN PICKLER

Quick in action, gives total immersion, simple to operate

Write for Circular and Prices

Western Steel Products, Ltd.
Amalgamated with Metallic Roofing Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG

Branches:—Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Port Arthur 12

Here is a Bargain

I'll make a deal with you to kill your gophers for 1¢ per acre. What do you think of that? You just go to your druggist and get a can of Mickelson's Ready-Rodo Liquid, enough for treating six quarts of grain. He won't charge you over \$1.00 and you can rid 200 acres in a jiffy. You just give it a trial. I know you will say I am right. Don't let them put any imitation off on you. If you can't get Ready-Rodo from your local man, then write me his name, and I'll see to it that you do get Ready-Rodo, somehow.

ANTON MICKELSON, Pres.
ANTON MICKELSON CO. LTD.
143 SMITH STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Says Good Word for Sunflowers

We believe our experience with sunflowers will be of interest to Guide readers. Our conditions are similar to a wide range of conditions in Southern Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan. We believe that sunflowers should be grown on every farm where cattle are kept for fodder or ensilage.

We first sowed sunflowers for easilage the "grasshopper year," 1920, but the first sowing was destroyed by grasshoppers. We had some seed left, and we sowed it in rows on the summer-fallow, July 2. We turned the milk cows into this field the last week in September, while the sunflowers were still green and stood about five feet high; the cows ate them off and seemed to do well on them.

Our next attempt was in 1921. We sowed five acres June 5, on spring plowing, with the grain drill, using about six pounds seed per acre, in rows three feet apart. The sunflowers came up all right but stood still until the rain came the first week in August. They were from five to eight feet high when I cut them the last week in September, with the mower. I also sowed two acres June 25, and cut them the last week in September. We raked the rows crossways and stacked the sunflowers with alternate rows of dry corn. In the winter the cattle ate the mixture greedily. Next year, 1922, I sowed two acres in the corn field, June 22, where the gophers had destroyed the corn. These sunflowers grew 10 to 12 feet high. I cut two or three rows with the sled corn cut, but did not cut any more as we had an abundance of corn.

Here is my summing up of sunflowers compared to corn: They do not take the place of corn, but in this section should be used as a supplement for forage insurance. They can be handled with ordinary small grain machinery; cutting can be done with a mower, sled cutter or sickle. With us they grew so rank that no binder would cut them. Sunflowers can be planted safely up to June 15 and make a crop; they will grow two to three weeks longer in the fall after corn has quit growing on account of frost. They grow better on cold wet land or alkali than corn.

The above is not according to orthodox teaching, but we give it for what it is worth. We did not notice any difference in the wheat yield from corn and sunflower land. This also is at variance with the general experience, perhaps explainable in our case by a wet season.

The usual recommendation is that sunflowers should be sown early; with us, the Russian sunflower usually ripens (it did in 1924). Early sowing means you have to cut sunflowers when you should be cutting small grain. Late sowing means you cut your sunflowers after the small grains are harvested and threshed. In this section, nine seasons out of ten, we have more moisture in August and September than in July. The late sown sunflowers are benefited by these late rains and produce a heavier crop than the early sowings. We have grown sunflowers in the garden for more than 30 years. The seed has high value for poultry feed.

Sunflowers need less cultivation than corn, but harrowing kills them. If gophers have their choice of the two crops they eat the sunflowers first.—Gorden McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

Feeds Rhubarb to Stock

After reading The Guide article describing the new variety of improved rhubarb developed at Macdonald College, I decided to write telling of my experience with rhubarb in 1923, when I had individual stalks weighing two and one-half lbs. each. I can safely say that I grew 10 tons that year. I expect from 15 to 20 tons next year as I planted five two-deck wagon-box loads.

My method of producing rhubarb differs from that recommended in The Guide. Your contributor speaks of covering it in the fall with manure. I tried this method six winters, but did not find it a success. I found the best plan was to cover one foot deep one winter and not to touch it all summer; not even to uncover the roots in the spring. The rhubarb then grows through the manure, and together the rhubarb and manure choke out the

STOCKHOLM Sweden's Masterpiece

Don't Pay for 4 Months

Yes, we will send the famous STOCKHOLM Cream Separator direct to your farm and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. We make this offer because we know there is no other separator in the world equal to the STOCKHOLM and we want to prove it to you. Use it just as if it were your own machine. Compare it with other separators. Put it to every possible test. Pay only after 4 months, when you have convinced yourself that it is the cleanest skimmer, easiest to operate and clean. Seventeen years have been devoted by the master mechanics of the world's largest cream separator factory in perfecting this masterpiece — it is the best that money can buy. Over one million European farmers are the best proof.

Guaranteed for 10 Years

We guarantee that at any time within the next 10 years we will replace any parts that may prove defective on account of either poor workmanship or poor material. All STOCKHOLMS carry this 10 year guarantee.

Send Coupon!

Mail coupon for catalog giving full description of this wonderful cream separator and the extraordinary 4 months' offer. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the STOCKHOLM and details of our 10-year guarantee. Don't wait — be sure to mail coupon TODAY!

BAKSON BROS., Dept. S 813
110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me your catalog. Tell me how I can get the STOCKHOLM Cream Separator and "Don't pay for 4 months" offer.

Name.....
Address.....
Post Office..... Province.....

GRAB HOLD OF OPPORTUNITY

THE BIG OPPORTUNITY TODAY IS IN

SILVER FOXES

There is profit—big profit—in the breeding of Silver Black Foxes. Millions have been made in this industry and yet only Silver Foxes are no more difficult to raise than chickens or tame rabbits, and all experts are agreed that Western Canadian conditions are ideal for the proper raising of foxes and the production of the highest-grade fur.

INVESTIGATE THE POSSIBILITY OF STARTING A SMALL RANCH ON YOUR OWN FARM. We will gladly supply you with all information without obligation on your part.

We are the largest breeders of Silver Black Foxes in the world, and for immediate sale make the following offerings from western-bred and acclimatized select stock, and each sale carries our guarantee:

10 Pairs Registered Silver Black Foxes—Females bred and guarantee of 50 per cent. increase, fall delivery, \$1,200 pair, whether one pair or more purchased.

8 Pairs Non-Registered Silver Black Foxes from registered parents. Parents of each of these pairs proven breeders with recorded increase six pups. Females bred and for immediate delivery with 100 per cent. increase guaranteed, \$1,000 a pair, or to be delivered October 1, \$700 pair. Prices if one or more pair purchased.

Registered Silver Black 1925 Pups, from registered and proven breeders, to be delivered after government inspection and registration—September or October, \$800 pair.

Non-Registered Silver Black 1925 Pups, from registered and proven breeders, to be delivered September or October, \$300 to \$600 pair.

ORDER TODAY—In any case write for further information regarding the big possibilities in the Silver Black Fox industry, which we will gladly furnish—no obligation on your part.

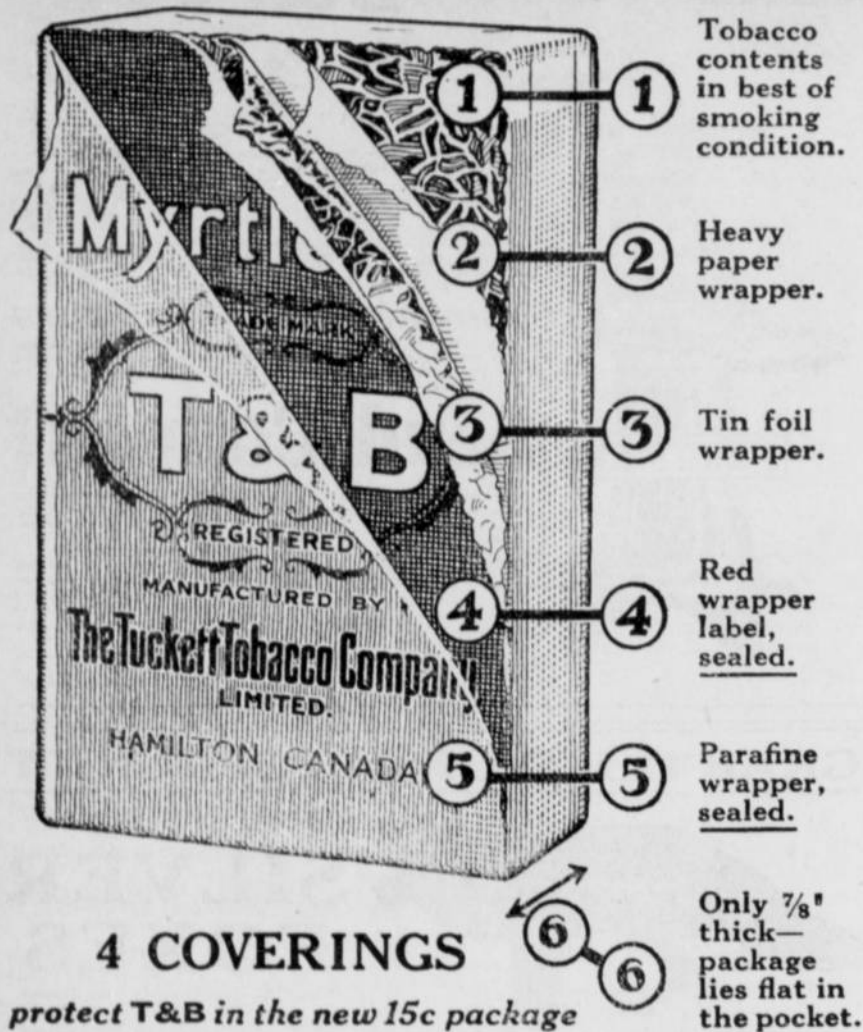
We have over 1000 foxes to choose from on our Western Ranch alone.
Our GUARANTEE stands behind every pair sold.

COLPITTS BROTHERS, P.O. Drawer 1700, CALGARY, ALTA.
The Largest Breeders of Registered Silver Black Foxes in the World
Ranches at Calgary, Alberta; Binghamton, N.Y., and Salisbury, N.B.

CXG OVERALLS

HAVE "STOP-LOSS" POCKETS

When writing to advertisers please mention The Guide



4 COVERINGS

protect T&B in the new 15c package

A perfect blend of finest selected southern grown Virginia leaf, carefully cured and mellowed, give T & B a distinctive fragrance and aroma. The protective coverings of the new package preserve that fragrance and aroma for your enjoyment.

Smoke

T&B

THE TOBACCO MADE IN THREE FORMS
PLUG ~ CUT COARSE ~ CUT EXTRA FINE

80

1 Tobacco contents in best of smoking condition.

2 Heavy paper wrapper.

3 Tin foil wrapper.

4 Red wrapper label, sealed.

5 Parafine wrapper, sealed.

6 Only 7/8\"/>

weeds. During the summer the manure is undisturbed and keeps the moisture in the ground. The following fall I don't put any manure on. In the succeeding summer the manure is all rotted and does not impede the work of the cultivator.

Again your correspondent says plant in the open. I differ with him there. The hot noonday sun lessens the value of the stick by drying it up. I believe in a south sun protection, and the rhubarb retains its juice and is more succulent. I have proved that rhubarb weighs more in the morning than at noon when it has been affected by the sun.

The advice is also given to plant four feet each way. When I am planting I hitch on to a wagon and mark the rows with the wheels. Split the roots with a spade after they are plowed up and plant fairly thick in the rows.

I have been filling a 60-gallon cooker all summer, making jam for the sows raising pigs, and they thrived on it. Of course, I did not add sugar. I used to give bundles of rhubarb to the cows and it made an appreciable difference in the quantity of milk. Some people say cows will not eat rhubarb. I used to think so myself, but if they ever start they will leave a summer-fallow field of oats five inches high and get over a four-strand fence and eat rhubarb until they are surfeited, with the result that the milk is increased in both yield and fat content, and the flavor of the milk is the very best. I plow the roots in like potatoes, and plow them up the same way when they are too large.—Edward Davies, Gibbs P.O., Sask.

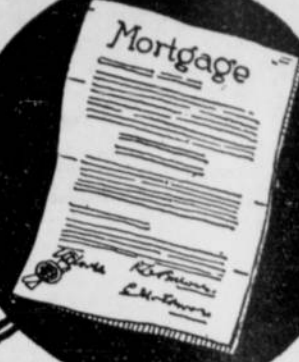
Feed-Box on Runners

Some years ago we kept feed for everything in one granary. It was located fairly handy to the horse stable, but feed for the pigs, chickens and cows had to be carried. But as we became able to make improvements we built two bins in the cow stable, one in the horse stable, placed a bin near the hen-house and a 35-bushel box



near the hog yard. But every time this box was empty it was necessary to hitch a team to a wagon or sleigh and fill it. Sometimes we had to carry feed two or three days because the wagon or sleigh was in use elsewhere, and even when we did fill it we had to shovel the feed twice. One day I did the simplest thing in the world by putting runners under it and a V-chain to draw it by. It makes it very handy, it can be drawn to the granary, or out in the field where the threshing machine has been, or any place else to be filled, and then located most conveniently for feeding. It is deplorable to recall the many inconveniences under which we have labored for years, and which were often so easily remedied by a little thought.—James E. Moserip, Major, Sask.

A flock owner whose hens averaged 151 eggs for the year reports success in feeding silage to hens in winter. She calculated that in this way the green feed cost 28c for the month of January, for the entire flock, and for February the cost was 22c. The day's feed of silage was scalded in a pail that had a hole in the bottom. The silage was fed in a hopper. The scalding caused the hens to eat it with greater relish, and softened the hard pieces so that all of it was edible.



To The "Party of the First Part"

A mortgage is a poor asset to leave a wife and family. We particularly recommend the Mutual profit-participating, 20-year Endowment policy as most suitable for a young man with a family as their protection while he is acquiring clear title to his home. Write for the Mutual Book.

The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO 855

Are you leaving your property to chance?

YES; unless you have made a will saying whom you want to have it after your death, and appointing a responsible executor to see that they get it.

We are Executors. Let us send you our book-lets.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

Paid-up Capital and Reserve \$4,500,000
Assets under administration \$138,000,000

WINNIPEG EDMONTON
SASKATOON

Hail Insurance Agents Wanted

At points not represented, for two large Insurance Companies, both

INDEPENDENT ADJUSTMENTS

When making application state occupation to

General Agents

BOX 242 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

EARN MONEY AT HOME

YOU can earn \$1 to \$2 an hour in your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing or soliciting. We instruct you by our new simple Directograph System, supply you with work and pay you cash each week. Write today for full particulars and free booklet.

WEST-ANGUS SHOW CARD SERVICE LIMITED
Authorized Capital \$1,250,000.00
341 Colborne Building, Toronto, Can.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A Complete Organization

Fully equipped for intelligent Service, and the finest production of
DESIGNS, COLORPLATES, HALFTONES, LINECUTS, and ELECTROTYPES

SUPREME QUALITY

UNEXCELLED SERVICE

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRESS

LONDON TORONTO WINNIPEG MONTREAL LIMITED

Boys and Girls

WE have just what you want in a bicycle. The Best Bicycles made at prices from \$33.50 to \$47.50.

All sizes. Also a full line of repairs and accessories.

Write for large illustrated catalog.

Bicycle Sales Co., 465 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

Tanlac added 20 pounds

"Seven years' stomach trouble cost me lots of money, but 6 bottles of Tanlac made me a well and happy man. I have gained 20 lbs.—never felt so well!"—Otto Segrin, Portland, Ore.

TANLAC is Nature's greatest tonic and builder. Made from roots, barks and herbs after the Tanlac formula, it revitalizes the blood, tones up the digestive organs and puts the whole system in fighting trim.

Don't go about your work sickly and discouraged. Follow the example of millions who have been helped by Tanlac. Stop at your druggist's today and get this wonderful tonic. You'll be surprised how quickly you start to improve.

For Constipation
Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills

TANLAC
FOR YOUR HEALTH

Bald Men Grow Hair

Surprising reports are coming from men who were bald or losing hair and who acquired a new, vigorous growth by using a peculiar compound that awakens life in dormant hair roots.

"Four inches of hair have grown over what was a bald spot," is the report of G. W. Mitchell. "I had a large bald spot and real, healthy hair has developed all over my head," writes C. F. Heiser. Imagine the enthusiasm of Albert H. Flary when he reported, "My head was as bare as the bottom of my feet and now I have a good growth of hair." Geo. M. Schwank reports that even with a second application of the compound his hair stopped falling; then a new growth started.

Anyone who is losing hair, or is bald may obtain a proof box of this compound free of duty, merely by writing to Kotalko Offices, B-193, Station L, New York.

Choosing a Breed

By Prof. M. C. Herner

IF the reader expects to get a definite statement in this article as to what breed is the best we might suggest that he or she disabuse their mind of this right in the outset. We have the question asked of us time and again, which breed is the best, and the only answer we can give is that there is no best breed, but that the breed that is best for you to keep is the breed you like best.

The other day a poultry keeper said, "You seem to be partial to the Barred Rocks," and the same day another poultry keeper made the remark that "the White Leghorn seems to be your favorite." We believe there is some good in every breed and that no breed has a monopoly of all the good points. Some breeds have a natural adaptability for certain things, and therefore meet the needs better under certain conditions than any other breed. For example, the S.C. White Leghorn seems to fit in as the best breed for the straight commercial poultry farm, in that it multiplies very rapidly, are great rustlers, very active, and has great disease-resisting powers, and fits in well under the conditions that exist where poultry are grown intensively.

The Heavy Breeds

From these facts we can gather that the value of a breed depends very largely on the way they fit in and the way they meet the demands as they exist under those conditions. We may, therefore, at once assume that any of the heavy meat birds, like the Brahmas, Dorkins and Langshans, are not the breeds best adapted for the farm where a fairly quick growing and early-maturing chicken is wanted. In addition, the farm demands a hen that lays a fair number of eggs or as many as can be gotten, along with a good sized carcass for the market or for table use. These heavy breeds would produce the large carcass all right, but they take too long a time in doing it, or even if they would grow the same weight in the same length of time and at the same age, still the bird would be immature, long, lanky and unfinished as against a bird of the breed that is specially bred to be mature, finished and have the quality at five to six months of age.

The value, of the three breeds mentioned, as a farm proposition would be in crossing with one of the other breeds, with the object of increasing the size of the carcass, getting greater vitality and still retain pretty well the desirable early-maturing qualities of the lighter weight breed.

The popularity of a breed, if it is

sustained over a period of years, is a fairly good index as to its value. There may be periods of boosting and periods of great popularity for a breed, but the ultimate value of any breed as a breed is pretty well determined either by the farmer or by the commercial poultry keeper.

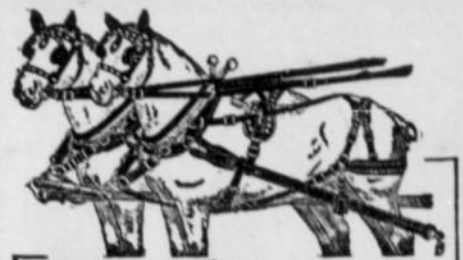
Merit Determined Under Farm Conditions

The specialty breeder, the fancier and the exhibitor, have laid the foundation for the breed and developed it under conditions as they are in their own pens or yards to the point where they have fulfilled every need under those conditions, but the real or the acid test comes to the breed when it is placed under the rough and tumble conditions of the commercial poultry plant, and the wide variation of poultry conditions as they obtain on the farms. The breed that does not find an outlet in these two fields will have a restricted popularity in the commercial and farm fields at least, regardless of where it stands with the rank and file of poultry breeders.

Looking back over poultry history during the last 30 years, we can recall at least a dozen different birds that have passed through rising and waning popularity, and in going through this have made a valuable contribution to the poultry industry, even though they may not be held in the highest esteem by poultry breeders in general today. We believe that each of the 250 varieties of poultry, as they are in the standard of perfection today has made some contribution or other to the poultry industry in general. Even the little Bantam is no exception in that the breeder may have gotten his experience and his inspiration to go after bigger things in the raising of the Bantam.

Show Standards Still Have Use

In our efforts to produce the high layers and the good market birds we should not lose sight of the fact that the breeder of standard bred poultry gave us the foundation on which to build. Where would our Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and other breeds of today be were it not for the breeder of yesterday, who laid the foundation for us. And so in our work towards the ideal fowl we should keep in mind that while breeding for eggs and meat we should not mutilate type, color and other standard requirements to the extent that we can scarcely recognize the breed. All of us who have seen the development and perfecting of breeds must of necessity pay tribute to the breeder and his work. Our object and



\$750 After 30 Days' FREE Trial
Puts this Old-Tan Harness on Your Horses

We trust you wherever you live. Write for free harness circular. Learn all about this new improved harness and our 30 day free trial offer. The only kind of harness acceptable by the British, French and Italian Armies.

Old-Tan Harness

First Old-Tan leather produced 100 years ago. Now known throughout Canada for its pronounced superiority. Old-Tan harness is made by a tanner-manufacturer who follows every step from the raw-hide to the completed harness.

Write for FREE Circular
Do this today. Learn all about our free trial and easy payment offer and the remarkable Old-Tan harness—different than any harness you have ever seen.

Babson Bros. of Canada, Ltd., Dept. H 313
110 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
321 King Street, East Toronto.



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

V. F. YOUNG, Inc., 195 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

450 BULLS

Registered, and having passed the tuberculin test, will be offered at the Alberta Livestock Association's

25TH ANNUAL Auction Sale

Calgary, April 9 and 10

Judging on April 8

169 HEREFORDS, 6 RED POLLED, 221 SHORTHORNS, 53 ABERDEEN-ANGUS, 1 HOLSTEIN

Will be offered in the order named

The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association sale is maintaining its standing as one of the largest annual sales in the world. An excellent opportunity to obtain herd headers and good range bulls from the best herds in Alberta.

Auctioneers:
S. W. PAISLEY, Lacombe, **J. W. DUBNO**, Calgary.

Spring Horse Show

APRIL 8 TO 11

Prizes for pure-bred and commercial horses
Fat Stock and Baby Beef Show
APRIL 7 TO 8

For all information, write:
E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary,
Alberta Livestock Associations,
Calgary.



No Horns
You'll like the way FLEMING'S CHEMICAL STOP stops horns. One application does it. Apply to calves 3 to 10 days old. 50c. a tube postpaid or at your dealers. **FLEMING BROS.**, 418 Wellington W. Toronto

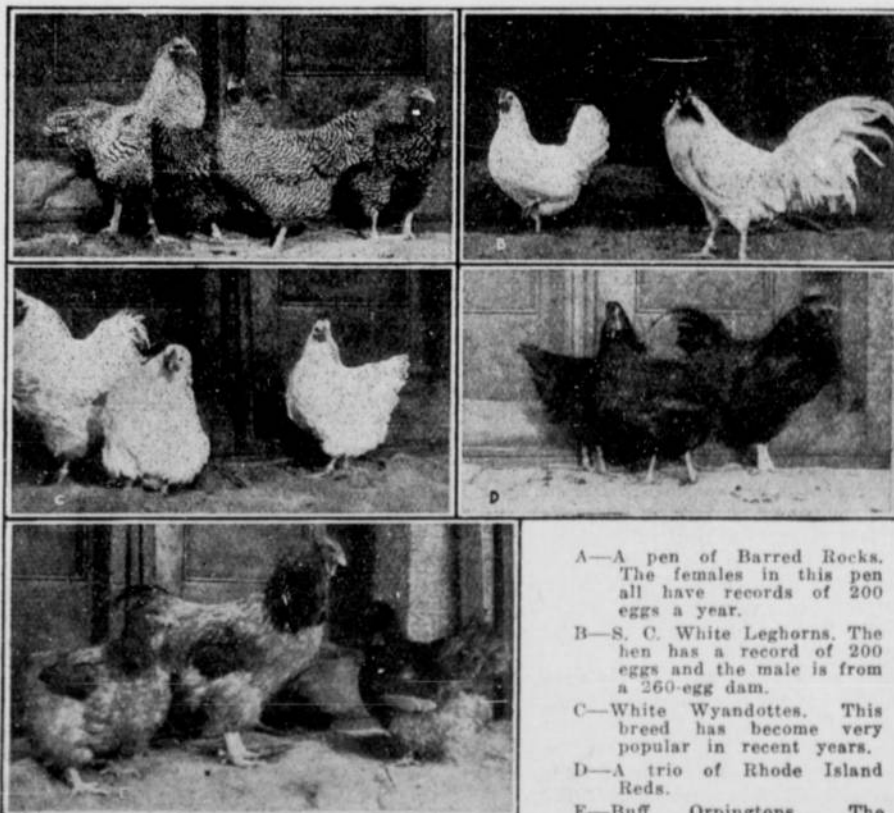
GUILD'S MORE WINTER EGGS
Dried-to-lye Strains
Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Reds
Hatching eggs \$3 to \$5 per 15, \$12 to \$20 per 100, chicks \$25 to \$40 per 100. 8 week old pullets \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 each.
L. R. Guild & Sons, Box B., Rockwood, Ont.

PATENTS
A LIST OF "WANTED INVENTIONS" AND FULL INFORMATION SENT FREE ON REQUEST
The RAMSAY Co. 167 ST. JAMES ST. W. OTTAWA, CAN.

QUICK, LABOR- SAVING AND Dry System FOR Pickling Seed Grain

Patented in Canada and U.S.A.
Recommended by scores of farmers in Saskatchewan

The Gas Grain Pickler Co.
1011 McALLUM-HILL BLDG., REGINA, SASK.



- A—A pen of Barred Rocks. The females in this pen all have records of 200 eggs a year.
- B—S. C. White Leghorns. The hen has a record of 200 eggs and the male is from a 260-egg dam.
- C—White Wyandottes. This breed has become very popular in recent years.
- D—A trio of Rhode Island Reds.
- E—Buff Orpingtons. The heaviest of the utility breeds.

Five most popular farm breeds

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Isn't this a pretty hat?

and I saved money buying it direct from Hallam's by mail, in fact I buy most of my clothing from Hallam's now and have never had as good satisfaction.

Hallam's 1925 Fashion book is now ready, and shows the latest Paris and New York styles for spring and summer in coats, suits, dresses, sweaters, hats, and fur coats and chokers, at prices that will save you money. Send for your copy to-day, it's FREE

Every article prepaid and guaranteed, money back if not satisfied.

Hallam Mail Order Corporation
257 Hallam Bldg., TORONTO
(Established over a third of a century)

21 Jewel STUDEBAKER

Direct from the Maker

Only \$1.00 DOWN

America's greatest Watch value sent you for only \$1.00 down! The balance in easy monthly payments. The famous 21-Jewel Studenaker Watch—

Insured For a Lifetime!

You may choose from 54 new Art Beauty Cases and 8 handsome dial designs. 8 adjustments—to the second—for heat, cold, isochronism and 5 positions. Sold direct from the maker at lowest prices ever named for equal quality. Mail coupon today for Free Book and Special Offer.

Watch Chain FREE
For a limited time, we are offering a beautiful Watch Chain FREE. Write now while this offer lasts.

WRITE FOR BOOK

Send at once and get a copy of this book—FREE! See the newest, beautiful advance styles in Studenaker Art Beauty Cases and Dials. Read how you can buy a 21-Jewel Studenaker Insured Watch direct from the maker—save big money—and pay for it in easy monthly payments. Get Free Chain offer while it lasts. Mail coupon today.

STUDEBAKER WATCH CO.
of Canada Limited
DEPT. J189 WINDSOR, ONT.

STUDEBAKER WATCH CO.
of Canada Limited

Dept. J189, Windsor, Ontario
Gentlemen: Please send me your Free Book of Advance Watch Styles and particulars of your \$1.00 down offer.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... Province.....

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

the breeder's should be the same: "the beautiful more useful and the useful more beautiful." If we keep these facts in our minds it will not be many years before we'll have the fancy and utility, if we can call them such, combined to as near perfection as it is possible to get them.

Those who have become enthused with poultry and interested in poultry work during the last five years or so may not be of the same mind regarding these points, but it is well to know how we came by the breeds we have today, and why we have breeds of definite type and color. If we can make as much progress in combining standard qualities and utility qualities in ten years as the breeders did in that time in starting and perfecting their breeds the way they did, then we will indeed have made a great contribution to the poultry industry.

In our efforts to do this we must not strive to reach the goal in one or two years and swing the pendulum so far one way that it will take us years to get back what we have lost in standard bred qualities, but rather retain as many of these as we can and merge with them year after year the highest egg-producing qualities, then we will indeed have accomplished something. No one knows the force of these arguments better than the poultryman who has come up through the ranks of a boy fancier, a grown-up breeder and exhibitor, and one who has had to serve his apprenticeship in the commercial poultry plant, as well as looking after the flock on the farm. These have the effect of broadening the vision and outlook in general on the whole poultry industry.

Contracts List

As we see the whole question of popularity of breeds it narrows down to about five. We have already eliminated the large meat breeds as unsuitable for the farm on account of their slow maturing qualities. At best our growing season is short, and we must have breeds that are reasonably quick maturing if we are to get the most economic returns in eggs and meat. The poultry breeder who is keeping poultry in a small way is not concerned so much with either of these as a separate quality, or the two combined, and therefore he takes a far wider range in choice of breed than the farmer poultry keeper who wants either eggs or meat or the two combined. As a result we have our small specialty breeders keeping their own special breed all the way from the little Bantam to the big Brahma, but the farmer has confined himself almost entirely to the general-purpose breeds, with here and there an exception in favor of an egg breed like the Leghorns or possibly Anconas.

It should have been stated before that breeds fall naturally into certain types. There is the game type, laying type, the general-purpose type and the meat type, and in addition the Bantam type. A little explanation on these might prove helpful. The game type is the type that has the fighting propensities developed to an enormous degree; they are slender, yet strong, very agile and active, close feathered, have but little comb and wattles, and have hard, thick, and strong muscles on the breast, wings and legs. In short they are a graceful, smooth, quick and powerful bird, rather undersize.

The laying type is so called on account of their ability to lay heavily during the natural laying season, are not so powerful in the muscles nor as closely feathered as the game type. They are full breasted and rather long and graceful in the body, with considerable comb and wattle development, and far less of the fighting propensities than in the game. They mature quickly and dress out a nice plump carcass as a broiler, but kept longer than broiler age they become staggy and tough as roosters.

The general-purpose type as the name indicates meet the all-round demand for eggs and table use. They have the egg-producing qualities, and also dress out the weight as a market bird. The meat type has already been referred to and needs no further explanation. As to the Bantam type, this is simply the other

types reduced to the minimum size, as seen in the Game Bantams, Dorkin Bantams, and so on.

Local Preference Sometimes Exist

We have already intimated that as a farm proposition it has narrowed down to about five breeds. These are Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns and possibly a sixth breed in the Anconas. Understand that we personally are not eliminating the others for we fully recognize that every one of them has qualities that highly commend them to the farmer or to the poultry breeder, but we are simply giving the results of our observations for the last 19 years in poultry work, and eliminations, if there are any, are the result of the farmers and the breeders themselves.

We are not giving the names of these breeds in order of popularity either. We find that in some districts one breed is preferred and in others another, and if a breed finds popularity on a farm that is the breed that generally stays. Each breed has its own peculiarities, advantages and disadvantages, and these as they become minimized, emphasized or exaggerated in the eyes of the farmers, determines the value and popularity of that breed in that district.

We will go this far in stating which breed is best, that were we located close to a good market and going in for eggs and broilers on a commercial scale, we would go straight for the S.C. White Leghorns and no other. If, however, we were a great distance from a market and wanted both eggs and meat, we would pick on one of the general-purpose breeds. Which one? Yes—almost but not quite. Here are the weights that the American Standard of Perfection calls for:

	Cocks	Cockerels	Hens	Pullets
Barred Rocks.....	9 1/2	8	7 1/2	6
White Wyandottes.....	8 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
Rhode Island Reds.....	8 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
Buff Orpingtons.....	10	8 1/2	8	7
White Leghorns.....	5 1/2	4 1/2	4	3 1/2
Anconas.....	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2

From these weights we can gather that when it comes to weight of carcass the buff Orpington would have it. We have found this breed very good as a market fowl, with possibly just a little tendency to finish out not quite as smooth and well rounded on the breast as some would like. They have a very long keel or breast bone and sometimes it may be just a little difficult to get the fleshing and covering desired, but this can be overcome by good feeding while they are young and growing. We want to say, however, that once we get a well finished Orpington carcass it cannot be beaten by any of the others mentioned. For crossing or grading up work we have found the Buff Orpington males especially good.

Greater headway can be made in one year in increasing the market weight and value of a flock of spring chickens with this breed than with any other. We have found too that they gave us higher fertility and better hatches in the grading-up work than the other breeds, but this might have been due to other factors. So far the big problem has been to develop heavy-laying strains in this breed. If someone can come along and take out the broody quality it would be a wonderful asset to the breed. They lay well and lay a large number of eggs in a short time, but then they go broody too quickly, and unless this factor can be eliminated the chances of making high egg records on recurrent periods of broodiness are very slight. They are exceptionally good winter layers and do not seem to be affected so quickly by cold snaps as some of the other breeds.

Numerically Superior at Least

The Barred Rocks come next in weight of carcass or weight of bird. They are the oldest of our American general-purpose breeds and are enjoying possibly the greatest popularity of all breeds. They seem to meet the demands of the average farmer pretty well in every way. The laying qualities of the breed have been developed to a wonderful degree, and it is around this breed that the whole question of combining high egg production with standard bred qualities will have to be settled. The

Makes a Family Supply of Cough Remedy

Really Better Than Ready-Made Cough Syrups, and Saves About \$2.00, Easily and Quickly Prepared.

If you combined the curative properties of every known "ready-made" cough remedy, you probably could not get as much real curative power as there is in this simple home-made cough syrup, which is easily prepared in a few minutes.

Get from any druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, pour it into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with syrup, using either plain granulated sugar syrup, clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, as desired. The result is 16 ounces of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made and saves easily \$2.00. Tastes pleasant and never spoils.

This Pinex and Syrup preparation gets right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the phlegm, stops the nasty throat tickle and heals the sore, irritated membranes so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough, and for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness and bronchial asthma, there is nothing better.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations to break up severe coughs.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

LANKA

The Choicest Pickings especially blended for hard waters

LANKA TEA

Consistently Doubling

every fifth year since commencing business 1892

Business-in-force, 1923 \$351,402,105

Assets, 1923 56,235,142

Great-West Life

Barred Rock breeder's heart has been sorely grieved at the lack of breeding shown in so many birds of this breed in the laying contests and in the so-called utility breeder's pens. It is around this breed that the idea of trapnesting and breeding for high egg production first circulated in Canada just about 20 years ago, and in the efforts to make high records we believe there are cases on record where the breed requirements have been sacrificed too much. The fact that some of these are still called Barred Rocks has been the sore spot with the breeder and exhibitor. This has been a contentious question for upwards of 10 or 12 years, and will continue to be until such a time when the rank and file of utility breeders will combine their efforts with those of the breeders of standard bred Barred Rocks, and produce a standard bred bird that has also the heavy laying qualities.

In the older provinces and some of the states they have come back and demanded an infusion of standard bred blood to improve type and color in the

utility flocks in order to bring them up nearer to the standard, and history will repeat itself. One of the disadvantages of this breed is their color. To breed them to a high standard requires two special matings, one to produce exhibition males and another to produce exhibition females, and as a result it means double matings right through to get high class birds in both sexes. So it happens that we seldom find a breeder strong in both exhibition males and exhibition females. The tendency is for the males to run light in color with washed out barring and the females cloudy, smoky, and faded out barring. This is the natural tendency and we can easily verify it, in the ordinary run of Barred Rocks.

In market qualities the Barred Rocks are held in high esteem as they run a very high percentage of No. 1 carcasses in the ordinary run of fattening chickens for market. The dark pin feathers are an objection especially as broilers and also to a certain extent as roasters unless they are fully feathered.

Come Rapidly to Front

The White Wyandottes have found great favor as a general-purpose breed in a short time. For color they are easy to breed. They have a rose comb which is a point a great many farmers are keen on, as they do not freeze as quickly as the single comb. This breed matures very quickly and meets the farmers needs pretty well. Some object to them on account of their color making them so conspicuous to hawks and other enemies. They dress out a very good carcass for market, a little shorter in length than the Rock, but a little thicker through in proportion to its length. As layers they stand up well too.

The Rhode Island Reds have enjoyed increasing popularity the last few years as a farm breed. It is very difficult to get all birds the same color and naturally a flock will not look quite so attractive where there are so many shades of one color. They are, however, a very good bird for the farm, both as layers and as a market fowl. There is a little tendency to run to the long, lanky, narrow bodied type on the one hand, and on the other the short, thick and low set type. The happy medium is the best. Reds dress out a very good carcass for the market if properly fed and looked after during the growing periods. As layers they produce possibly just a little larger egg on the average than some of the other breeds.

A Light Breed *

The White Leghorns are more or less in a class by themselves as a breed for a commercial poultry plant. They thrive or do better under crowded conditions than any of the other breeds. Where one is located close to a good market it is possible to work up a very good trade for broilers and also for eggs. Dubbing their combs at two months of age will make them a great deal harder for our winter conditions than they would otherwise be.

White Leghorns are not the best breed for the average farmer, but still there are those who even under ordinary farm conditions prefer them to any other breed. They grow so quickly that it is possible to sell off all the cockerels early in the summer as broilers, and then give the pullets such good care that they come along into laying very easily in the fall. They are more susceptible to cold snaps than the general-purpose breeds, but they come back out of a depression very quickly too. As a rule, they run higher in fertility and hatching of eggs than other breeds and lower in mortality in the chicks.

The five most popular breeds have been briefly outlined. In making a choice of breeds the choice may fall outside of this entirely. The chief thing should be to make a success of whatever breed we choose. There may be strong and weak points of the breeds mentioned that the reader has observed, but that are not mentioned here. Our opinions are based on the breeds as we have found them. Strains or families in certain breeds may vary very naturally, but in general we believe the opinions expressed will be or are also the results of the reader's own experience with the breed.

May Have Canvasless Binders

Wm. Dahl, Outlook, Sask., has been granted a patent by the Canadian Patent Office, on a type of conveyor for grain binders which is designed to obviate all the difficulties now experienced with canvases in wet weather.

The inventor has succeeded in removing all the canvases from the harvester binder, and has substituted a grooved metal sheet which is continuous from the distal end of the platform to the upper end of the lower elevator. Thus the objectionable transverse space between the grain platform and elevators has been eliminated. Instead of this space there are merely a few small apertures which permit a series of narrow belts to pass through to bi-flanged pulleys on a steel shaft. This shaft with its pulleys serves for both the lower elevator and the platform

belts, thus taking the place of the two wooden rollers in binders equipped with canvases. The belts are studded and lie in the groove in such a manner that it is only the upper surface of the belts and the entire height of the steel knobs that project above the general surface of the metal floor. This feature prevents any straw, falling upon the platform, from coming under the belts. The grain is thus carried along by the moving belts and their steel projections. The upper elevator canvas has likewise been replaced by a metal surface, and similar belts and pulleys as described. The metal sheet is so shaped as to form housing around the shafts and pulleys thus preventing any grain to become lodged around them.

All the belts are of uniform width, approximately one and one-half inches wide. The belts lying nearest to the

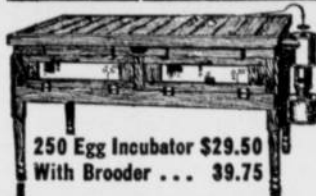
grain are placed relatively close together. The belts will be made of durable material which will stretch but little, and not be affected by rain or sunshine to any great degree.

The purpose of this invention has been to equip the binder with a more economical grain conveyor, a conveyor that will have the lifetime of the binder itself, and which will do away with the many worries caused by ripped canvases, broken slats, bent rollers, and clogging of binder due to slats that catch and canvases that stretch.

This conveyor will require less power for its operation, and in fields of even growth belts may be removed and the grain conveyed by merely two or three of these narrow belts. No grain can be wasted at the junction between the platform and elevators, as there is no continuous transverse space to permit such waste.

140 EGG WISCONSIN INCUBATOR \$17.60

FREIGHT AND DUTY PAID



250 Egg Incubator \$29.50
With Brooder ... 39.75

Incubator and Brooder made of California Redwood. Incubator finished in natural color. Double walls with air space between. Double glass doors. Hot Water heat; copper tanks. Self regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with all fixtures, set up, ready to use. 30 days trial—money back if not satisfied. If you will compare our machines with others we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this. It pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price covers freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg and Toronto. Orders shipped from warehouse nearest to your R. R. station. If you prefer other sizes we have them up to 1,000 eggs. Send for free catalog or order direct from this ad. Make money orders payable to us at Toronto, Ont., but mail remittance with order to us at Racine, Wis.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Box 220

RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.



With Brooder \$23.75



WHEN THE SUN GOES DOWN



How Much Have YOU Done?

Every farmer knows that the average size tractor will do as much work as 12 horses and three men.

You'll want to get your crop in early to minimize the dangers of rust and frost. The tractor will do this, because no day is too long for it.

To avoid excessive carbonization, fouled plugs, unnecessary fuel and oil consumption and have a sweet running motor full of pep and power.

INSIST ON

SUNOCO

TRACTOR OIL

Exclusive Distributors

MARSHALL-WELLS Co. Limited

Edmonton - Winnipeg - Vancouver

SUNOCO - Perfect Ford Lubrication

85 per cent. of Ford Transmission Bands chatter. Why? Simply because every time you put your foot on the pedals you clamp the bands around the Transmission Drum, which squeezes out the film of oil and allows the bands to grab. Soon they become glazed and hard, making your car chatter like a cage full of monkeys.

SUNOCO Chat-R-Free, a new and perfect Ford lubricant, kills the chatter, and unlike other so-called chatterless oils does not kill the motor because Sunoco Chat-R-Free is a pure distilled oil, and does not contain any animal fats to go rancid and cause excessive carbonization of the motor.

SUNOCO Chat-R-Free will keep the brake-bands soft and pliable—they can't grab—prolong their life and cut down excessive wear on tires, motor and gears.

Give Your Ford a Treat. Drain your crank-case, fill up with Sunoco Chat-R-Free, and stop the chatter. For sale by all SUNOCO dealers.

MARSHALL - WELLS CO. LIMITED

Edmonton Winnipeg Vancouver

Gentlemen:

Please send me your free booklet on motor lubrication.

Name

Address

Province

A Friend of the Family

BENSON'S GOLDEN SYRUP

Delicious in flavor and backed by real food value.

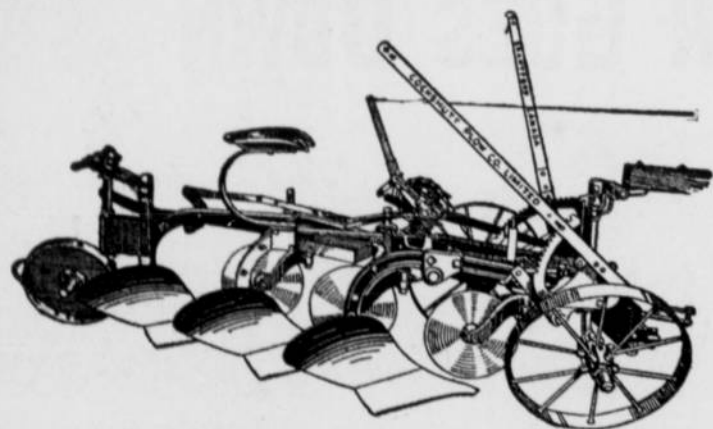
Ask your Grocer for it

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

MAKERS ALSO OF

EDWARDSBURG SILVER GLOSS STARCH—CANADA CORN STARCH

COCKSHUTT



*Plow value that cannot be duplicated---
for capacity and all-round adaptability
for big work at lowest cost*

Cockshutt No. 3 Power-Lift Gang

Here is a real bargain. We have but a limited number so place your order now with our nearest local agent.

It's a plow that can be used either with horses or tractor, and has strength and capacity for the heaviest and most difficult plowing.

Has an automatic power-lift, and operator has convenient control of all adjustments with his hand and furrow levers.

Beams are high and well arched, giving the plow extra good clearance.

Cockshutt quality of materials—the very best—used throughout.

This plow cannot be reproduced at its present price—so act quickly before the supply is exhausted. See the Cockshutt agent in your town or write nearest Branch House for further particulars.

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

A Colony and its Citizens

J. T. Floyd describes the division of labor which goes on among the members of a hive of bees

IN a normal colony or hive of bees, we always find two types of individual—the queen and the workers, and in the summer time we generally find the drones. These individuals differ widely in their functions and activities. The queen does not rule in any sense; she is the mother of the colony. The workers give her every attention. They take the honey and other elements that supply her the necessities for egg production into their own bodies, where it is predigested and fed to her in a condition where it can be manufactured at once into eggs. Her egg laying is regulated by the temperature of the hive and the honey flow. She is an automatic machine. As soon as the temperature in the hive ascends above a certain point, she begins to lay, whether the hive is outside in the summer time, or in the cellar in winter. However, she lays few eggs except when the honey flow is on. When it begins in spring, she begins to lay faster and faster, her capacity allowing her to lay three times her own weight of eggs in a day. A good queen has been known to lay 3,000 eggs a day and keep it up at this rate for a number of days.

The queen larvae develops much more rapidly than the workers or drones. The worker bees can make a queen from a worker egg, if the queen is taken from the hive. They take this little larvae and feed it lavishly with a highly nutritious food, which is termed by the beekeeper, royal jelly. This substance is fed far in excess of the needs of the grub as it really floats in it, and reaches the pupae state in about five and one-half days when it is sealed up. After sealing, it rapidly passes through several changes, and at the end of fifteen days from the time the egg was laid, it emerges a perfect bee.

When the colony prepares to swarm, it makes a number of these royal cells, sometimes twenty or more, but a very few of these reach the egg-laying stage. As soon as the cells are sealed, the old queen and swarm leave the colony and take up a new home, leaving the young queens in the cells to hatch out later. If the colony is satisfied with one swarm, the first of these young queens to hatch starts at once a work of destruction. She rapidly tears a hole in the sides of the unhatched cells and promptly stings the inmate to death. If the colony decides to cast more than one swarm, the royal cells all hatch and the surplus queen go out with the last swarm. As soon as this swarm establishes its new home, a royal battle takes place, and it is a survival of the fittest. As soon as all her rivals are killed, she then starts her work of egg laying. These young queens fly from the hive and mate with a drone in the air, and although she sometimes lives for three or four years, laying during her life time millions of eggs, this one mating is sufficient to fertilize her entire lot of eggs.

Beekeepers who practice swarm control sometimes clip the wings of their queens so that they cannot fly away with the swarm. The clipping of queens, however, will not stop swarming as a new queen quickly develops and this young queen will lead out a swarm. Clipping delays swarming so that the operator has another week to give the necessary treatment before the the swarm emerges. Young queens should not be clipped until they begin to lay, because of the fact that they mate upon the wing. If clipped before mating, they will lay eggs later, but these eggs will only hatch drones. If the queen dies in late fall, or during the winter, and there is no brood in the hive at the time, the colony loses heart and the workers die rapidly until all are gone.

The queen is equipped with a sting, but she only uses it on a rival. Queens may be handled by the beekeeper in any way, even to pinching and crushing them, and they make no effort to defend themselves, but let a strange queen loose in her colony; this is an

entirely different matter. In the fight, it is not possible for both queens to become injured. The queen getting the proper hold on her adversary is able to quickly sting her to death.

The Workers

The workers are the largest force in the hive. Starting with the egg state, they spend three days in this form, six days as a grub or larvae. For the first three days they are fed similar food to the queen, after that time they are fed a coarser diet and develop differently from the queen. They spend twelve days in the pupae and emerge and go at once to work.

After they emerge, their duties are to feed the little grubs and the queen and drones. Shortly after that time they begin to secrete wax from which to build comb. They also take care of the honey and pollen as it is carried into the home. After the first week their stings begin to develop, and their wings have gained sufficient strength to carry the weight of their bodies and they go out in the middle and warmest part of the day and play for a while. Shortly after this time, they begin work in the fields and take their turn as guards to defend the colony. Nature has provided them with a sting, which, although very small, is a formidable weapon and well adapted for the work for which it was intended. There are few animals that care to molest the colony, although they know that the hive carries a precious store of food that they would greatly enjoy.

Workers only live for a few weeks in the busy season, and the older ones are replaced by the thousands of young hatching out every day, thus the process goes on, the colony reaching its peak of strength in midsummer, when it breaks and forms a number of new colonies. These build up until the honey flow ceases. After that time a wasting process begins, which keeps up until the active season begins, in the spring.

The Drones

The drones are the male bees. In a natural condition, where the bees build all their combs, the percentage of drones may be very high. With careful methods, their numbers are cut to a minimum by the use of comb foundation.

The drone spends a longer time in the pupae state than either of the first named individuals. It takes 24 days from the time that the egg is laid until the young bee emerges. The drones are allowed to pass freely from one hive to another and are not challenged by the guards as are the workers. They are not fitted for the gathering of honey. A drone would starve to death in a field of clover. The drones hatching early in the spring do not come to maturity, but after the weather warms up and the colony becomes populous they increase in proportion to the amount of drone comb in the hive. They are not equipped with a sting and have no part in the defence of the colony. Their sole purpose in life is to mate with the young queens at swarming time and perhaps not one in a thousand carries out the purpose for which he was designed.

The drones do not leave the hive except in the warmest part of the day, when they fly in large numbers for an hour or so, returning again to the hive. After swarming time, when the honey flow begins to slacken, the drones are killed off by the workers. There are no drones in the hive in winter time, except in exceptional cases, where the colony is queenless. Large numbers of drones in the colonies denote poor beekeeping as the surplus use up large quantities of honey. It is about impossible to cheat them out of all the drones. If the beekeeper provides a full set of worker combs they will build some between the combs or on the bottom board. There need be no worry about the colonies having the drones they will require.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The New Leader

The Editor.—The new leader of the United Farmers of Manitoba has taken high ground from the advantage of which he may lead farmers on to win victories far more important than any yet achieved. He is a man comparatively young, well versed in economics, a student, always learning from everybody and everything, and has reached the conclusion that all political questions are really moral questions—questions of right or wrong—and he is urging his hearers to look at all such questions from that standpoint, and to vote accordingly.

Farmers are to be congratulated on having at last chosen a leader who has found the true path of progress, the key to all questions discussed among people—the moral issue involved. Why should there not be more and more a patient confidence in people's sense of right and wrong? Is that not the strongest kind of an appeal? Is that not the predominating sentiment in most people? Are not all governments intended and expected to promote what is right and to discourage what is wrong? Should that not be the aim of all legislation? And, because people have not been looking at social problems from this point of view, the masses are suffering from a thousand economic ills. "No," said Themistocles, the Athenian statesman, at the Persian court, where all was merry making, when asked to play on an instrument. "No, I cannot play on any musical instrument, but I can tell you how, out of a small village, to make a great and glorious city." "How! How! How!" came from a dozen different parts of the room. "Make just laws," was his reply. So, Mr. Poole, the new president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, sees in "justice to all" the highest wisdom, the way out of the economic labyrinth.—W. D. Lamb.

The Sessional Indemnity

The Editor.—I notice you offer a prize for an article on: Why the Senate Should be Reformed. If you are "flush" why not try a contest on: Why Salaries for Senators and Members of Parliament (Provincial as well as Federal) Should be Lowered? Much is said by papers of all political shades on various reforms, but very little if any do we read about bringing those salaries down to the wage of an average working man. Try and see what you can do to save the country some real money.—S. De Vries, Bridgeford, Sask.

Why Boys Leave the Farm

The Editor.—This is a vital and pertinent query, and may well engage the best minds of any nation, and especially Canada, with her vast latent possibilities in the way of her natural resources, just now being pushed to the front by the pressure of excessive population in the Old World, with its war-weakened productiveness. However, while I was well entertained in reading your "Manitoba Pioneer's" answer to the query, from my experience of some forty odd years on the farm, where I have raised and educated five children—not one of whom has any idea of following in my footsteps—I find a vastly different and more fundamental cause for this heira from the farms to the city and to almost anything else, even to mining under the sea, with all its hidden dangers and continual drip, drip, drip, or the seas whose graveyards boast no monuments or chiseled epitaphs in honor of the dead that sleep there, rather than the noble and altruistic calling of blessing mankind by making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.

And it is not a question of "better methods"—either of farming or schools—for our present-day methods are miles ahead of those of our progenitors who raised and educated large families—made good citizens of them, who would neither steal a "Tea-pot Dome," oil well or wreck a Home Bank—and, quite frequently, left a handsome estate and a good name to their posterity.

Nor is it a question of asking dad for money, or paying them wages and making a hired man of them. That sentiment smacks too much of the "Guide's Education Propaganda" fed on "Cash Allowance for Children," "Separate Bank Accounts for Farmer's Wives," "Tightwad" and "Why I Left the Farm," etc., which, up-to-date, doesn't seem to have produced much desirable fruit.

The real query is broader, deeper, more fundamental; it involves the farmer, the farmer's wife, his boys, his girls—the whole family—and they all join in asking for money; not of "dad," but of the farm. Nor do they ask for greater production; for they know that the per capita production of the present day is as ten to one over our forbears, and is fully up to the world's demands, in agriculture, and industrially (manufacturing) to a surfeit.

But they do all join in asking of the farm a just compensation for the investment and for the hours of labor at the same interest rates on investment, and the same hourly wages for the labor as the city-folk—the manufacturer, the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the dentist or any other legitimate calling. And, since it is not forthcoming—they leave the farm.

Quite often the old folks stay (being

anchored to the land by their investment and by a life-time habit of working for their board and clothing) to see their debts increase, their strength and income decrease until death saves them from the poor-house, and life's poor and disappointing play is over.

What wonder the present young and virile generation, seeing the debacle under which their forbears groan and suffer and dwindle to nothing, eschew the farms and seek the city and its bright lights, where one is measured by his dollars—however gotten, just so long as he can and does "put it over and get away with it!"—F. Giffard, Maymont, Sask.

Hudson Bay Railway

The Editor.—Can we farmers do anything ourselves to open the Hudson Bay route? We can. In Saskatchewan we are running the provincial election campaign with western construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and harbor facilities as a beam of our platform. If we win our provincial election we propose to invite the Dominion government to turn over to those western provinces, willing to undertake it, the completed portion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and the credits, if any remain from the sale of western lands, earmarked by Hon. Frank Oliver for the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, and that the West complete it.

Manitoba and Alberta farmers can write personal letters to their premiers right now urging them to discuss a joint scheme of completion with Premier Dunning. We farmers who have launched the Farmers' Political Association of Saskatchewan, did so to get results. If we succeed in arousing Premier Dunning's interest in western construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, and in opening up of our natural eastern sea route, we shall congratulate ourselves. But if we farmers of the prairies are awake to our opportunities we will lose no time in putting pressure for immediate opening of the Hudson Bay route on our provincial governments. We can bend them to our united will—we are unable to affect the Dominion government. But we have this to face—the eastern interests which fear the competition of the Hudson Bay route may be able to influence the King government to refuse our western request for the turning over of the completed portion of the Hudson Bay Railway. It would be like some other eastern actions, e.g., the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reciprocity, if we were refused. What then?

We propose that in such an event the government of Saskatchewan shall take a plebiscite as to the desirability of the formation by the four western provinces of a Dominion separate from the East, but still within the empire. If such a plebiscite in Saskatchewan pronounces in favor of separation, the government of Saskatchewan we propose should negotiate with the other provinces for united action. It is to be hoped that those who have viewed our transportation handicaps, and our tariff disabilities, with indifference, might realize then this action of the West was something more than bluff.

Are we prairie inhabitants mice or are we men?—David Ross, Strasbourg, Sask.

Against Government Credit

The Editor.—The correspondence on the Money Question is interesting and instructive, and may be continued to the advantage of the community. Reading the different letters brings the reader to the conclusion that the discussion resolves itself into one of credit from corporations versus the government. At first sight government credit is far more favorable to borrowers than that of corporation credit and might go far toward relieving the present strained conditions if fairly and economically carried out. It is just here that the project fails to commend itself to practical people. Experience proves that commercial ventures of any kind undertaken by governments or municipalities always end in failure. The reason is not far to seek. In all such ventures officials are appointed who do not render and are scarcely expected to render service adequate to salary received. The result is overhead expenses exceed the 12 per cent. and 2 per cent. bonus corporations extending credit exact on that credit to pay their shareholders. This is not overstating the case. There is practically no check on government administration expenses, whereas the corporations are bound by motives of interest and self preservation to keep such checks in real and effective operation. What the difference amounts to is that corporations of 12 or 20 persons run far less risk than the far larger number who make up the government which may be taken to mean the whole people. It is just that and while the people have not a sufficiently high sense of commercial morality to prevent all unnecessary expenditure of public money, it will not be possible to run a government bank and make it a financial success. If preferred it might be put in a different way, and say that while the government does not place effective checks on administration of the business a government bank cannot succeed. To do so involves a multiplication of officials, all at high salaries, to secure results which should come as a matter of



Illustrating the Modern Fireproof Canadian Government Elevator at Edmonton

Why Pay for a Long Freight Haul on Water, Dirt and Dockage?

when you can have your grain dried, cleaned, graded and weighed, and get your Government Grade and Weight Certificate at

CALGARY, EDMONTON, SASKATOON OR MOOSE JAW

by shipping to the CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR at the nearest of these cities. You are then relieved of all responsibility for loss in weight or grade through leakage or damage in transit on the long rail haul from the interior elevator to the Canadian Government Elevator, Port Arthur, and you

Save Money

because you pay freight only on clean, marketable grain. These are your own elevators—owned by the people of Canada. They are modern, fireproof structures, completely equipped for quick and efficient handling. Conveniently located for reshipping. Storage at 1¢ per bushel per month, much less than Terminal Storage charges.

Write for full information to

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR GRAIN EXCHANGE - FORT WILLIAM

FORMALDEHYDE KILLS SMUT

Millions of dollars are lost every year from discounted grades, and losses in yield, due to Smut. This could be prevented by the use of Formaldehyde.

Formaldehyde treatment of seed grain is now a standard practice with the leading grain growers.



100% EFFECTIVE BY ACTUAL TESTS

Dr. Seager Wheeler uses it every season. He says, "Anyone using Formalin (Formaldehyde) solution every season will eliminate all traces of Smut and prevent any occurrence of this disease."

Clean seed gives better yields, better grades and better profits. Ask your dealer, or write

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LTD.

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Toronto

33



course, and at practically no cost to the people if the standard of probity were such as it should be in the general public community. What is it that is lacking in the people to raise the standard of commercial morality. The answer would bring to light and use the link that is now missing.—W. J. Thompson, Lloydminster.

Selling Farm Land

The Editor.—Do you think farm land could be sold to the advantage of all concerned after this plan? Say, 320 acres at

\$25 per acre; buyer has \$500 to pay cash down, this pays for 20 acres. Seller immediately gives title for 20 acres and rents the balance at a rental agreed upon. Further payments would give title to acreage paid for, and balance rented and so on till 320 acres were paid for.

In the event of buyer being unable to complete purchase of 320 acres for any reason, he would not lose all his investment as is usually done at present.

This seems to me to be a more humane plan for selling land than at present.—J. H. R.

Plough A Financial Furrow

EVERY time a pen marks an entry in your bank book it is ploughing a financial furrow for you that will yield a money crop in the form of interest.

Open a Savings Account at our nearest branch. You can bank with us by mail. On any matter of farm finance consult with our manager as you would with a friend.

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

Total Assets in excess of \$700,000,000

How Canada Benefits from Canadian Pacific Financing

ONE reason why Canadian Pacific traffic charges are low is that its capital charges are low.

Surplus earnings have been reinvested for betterments and improvements without being capitalized.

Surpluses of \$31 per share of all its common stock have gone back into the railway, a total of \$80,600,000.

This was a contribution, without interest, by the shareholders, otherwise the Company would have been forced to borrow this amount, thus adding to its bonded debt and permanently increasing its capital charges.

In addition to this the shareholders have contributed as premiums on the purchase of shares the sum of \$31,200,000, equal to \$12 per share on the whole common stock, which has been similarly employed, and costs neither the Company nor the public one dollar in capital charges.

If other amounts similarly appropriated were added to the surpluses and premiums, an increase of not less than \$240,000,000 might properly be made in the capital of the Company, the interest on which would form a permanent charge on the Company's traffic.

The Canadian public has profited by the Company's expenditure of \$68,000,000 for immigration, settlement and irrigation projects.

Moreover, the Canadian Pacific is the largest individual taxpayer in Canada. Its contribution in taxes to the public treasury in a period of only five years (1919 to 1923, inclusive) being \$31,666,000.

Thus the Canadian Pacific, which directly and indirectly has been the greatest force in building up the country, has cost Canada nothing.

The Canadian Pacific is in the widest and truest sense a national institution, in the success and progress of which every citizen has a direct interest.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

It Spans the World

30EWA

The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXXVII

IT seemed to Benis Spence afterward that during that last day, while the train plunged steadily down to sea level, he passed every boundary ever set for the patience of man. It was a lovely, sparkling day. The rivers leaped and danced in sunshine. Long shadows swept like beating wings along the mountain sides. The air blew cool and sweet upon his lips. But for once he was deaf and blind and heedless of it all. He thought only of the night—of the night and the moon.

It came at last—a night as lovely as the day. Benis sat with his hand upon his watch. They were running sharp on time. There could be nothing to delay them now—barring an accident. Instantly his mind created an accident, providing all the ghastly details. He saw himself helpless, pinned down, while the full moon climbed and sailed across the skies.

But there was no accident. A cheery bustle soon began in the car. Suitcases were lifted up, unstrapped and strapped again. Women took their hats from the big paper bags which hung like balloons between the windows. There was a general shaking and fixing and sorting of possessions. Only the porter remained serene. He knew exactly how long it would take him to brush his car and did not believe in beginning too soon. Benis kept his eye on the porter. He stirred at last.

"Bresh yo' coat, Suh?"

The professor allowed himself to be brushed and even proffered the usual tip, so powerful is the push of habit. In the narrow corridor by the door he waited politely while the lady who wouldn't trust her suitcase to the porter got stuck sideways and had to be pried out. But when once his foot descended upon the station platform, he was a man again. The killing inaction was over.

With the quiet speed of one who knows that hurry defeats haste, he set about materializing the plans which he had made upon the train. And circumstance, repentant of former caprice, seemed willing to serve. The very first taxi-man he questioned was an intelligent fellow who knew more about Vancouver than its various hotels. A launch? Yes, he knew where a launch might be hired, also a man who could run it. Provided, of course—

Spence produced an inspiring roll of bills. The taxi-man grinned.

"Sure, if you've got the oof it's easy enough," he assured him. "Wake up the whole town and charter a steamer if you don't care what they soak you." He considered a moment.

"Tisn't a dope job, is it?"

Spence looked blank.

"What I mean to say is, what kind of man do you want?"

"Any man who will take me where I want to go."

The taxi-man nodded. "All right. That's easy."

In less time than even to the professor seemed possible the required boatman was produced and bargained with. That is to say he was requested to mention his terms and produce his launch, both of which he did without hesitancy. And again circumstance was kind.

"If it's Farr's Landing you want," said the boatman, leading a precarious way down a dark wharf, "I guess you've come to the right party. 'Taint a place many folks know. But I ran in there once to borrow some gas. Queer gink that there Chinaman! Anyone know you're coming? Anyone likely to show a light or anything?"

The professor said that his visit was unexpected. They would have to manage without a light.

The boatman feared that, in that case, the terms might "run to" a bit more. But, upon receiving a wink from the taxi-man, did not waste time in stating how far they might run, but devoted himself to the encouragement of a cold engine and the business of getting under way.

Once more Spence was reduced to passive waiting. But the taste of the salt and the smell of it brought back

the picture of Desire as he had seen her first—strong, self-confident. He had thought these qualities ungirlish at the time; now he thanked God for the memory of them.

It had been dark enough when they left the wharf but soon a soft brightness grew.

"Here she comes!" said his pilot with satisfaction. "Some moon, ain't she?"

"Hurry!" There was an urge in the professor's voice which fitted in but poorly with the magic of the night. The boatman felt it and wondered. He tried a little conversation.

"Know the old Doc, well?" he enquired. "Queer old duck, eh? And that Li Ho is about the most Chinky Chinaman I ever seen. Come to think of it, I never paid him back that gas I borrowed."

"Hasn't he been across lately?" asked Spence, controlling his voice.

"Haven't seen him. But then 'tisn't as if I was out looking for him. Used to be a right pretty girl come over sometimes, the old Doc's daughter. Hasn't been around for a long time. Maybe you're a relative or something?"

"See here," said Spence. "It's on account of the young lady that I am going there tonight. I have reason to fear that she may be in danger."

"That so?" The boatman's comfortably slouched shoulders squared. He leaned over and did something to his engine. "In that case we'll take a chance or two. Hold tight, we're bucking the tide-rip. Lucky we've got the moon!"

Yes, they had the moon! With growing despair the professor watched her white loveliness drag a slipping mantle over the dark water. The same light must lie upon the clearing on the mountain . . . where was Li Ho? Was he awake—and watching? Had he warned the girl? Or was she sleeping, weary with the journey, while only one frail old Chinaman stood between her and a terror too grim to guess . . .

A long interval . . . the sailing moon . . . the swish of parting water as the launch cut through . . .

"Must be thereabout now," said the boatman suddenly. "I'll slow her down. Keep your eye skinned for the landing."

A period of endless waiting, while the launch crept cautiously along the rocky-shore—then a darker shadow in the shadows and the boatman's excited "Got it!" The launch slipped neatly in beside the float.

"Want any help?" asked the boatman curiously as his passenger sprang from the moving launch.

Spence did not hear him. He was already across the sodden planks. Only the up-trail now lay between him and the end—or the beginning. The shadows of the trees stretched waving arms. He felt strong as steel, light as air as he sprang up the wooded path.

It was just as he had pictured it—the cottage in its square of silver . . . the sailing moon!

But the cottage was empty.

He knew at once that it was empty. He dared not let himself know it. With a doggedness which defied conviction, he dragged his feet, suddenly heavy, across the rough grass. The door on the veranda was open. Why not?—the door of an empty house. . . . He went in. The moonlight showed the old familiar things, the chinks in the wall, the rickety table, the couch, the stairway! . . . He stumbled to the stairway. He forced his leaden feet to mount it. . . . It was pitch dark there. The upper doors were shut. . . . "Her door—on the right." He said this to himself as if prompting a stupid little boy with a lesson. . . . In the darkness his hand felt for the door-knob . . . but why open the door? . . . There was no life behind it. He knew that. . . . There was no life anywhere in this horrible emptiness. . . . "Death, then." He muttered, as he flung back the door.

There was nothing there . . . only

moonlight . . . nothing . . . yes, something on the floor . . . something light and lacy, crushed into shapelessness . . . Desire's hat.

He picked it up. The wires of its chiffon frame, broken and twisted, fell limp in his hand.

There was no other sign in the room. The bed was untouched. The Thing which had wrecked its insatiate rage upon the hat had not lingered. Spence went out slowly. There would be time for everything now—since time had ceased to matter. He laid the hat aside gently. There might be work for his hands to do.

With mechanical care he searched the cottage. No trace of disturbance met him anywhere until he reached the kitchen. Something had happened there. Overturned chairs and broken table—a door half off its hinge. Someone had fled from the house this way. . . fled where?

There were so many places! In his mind's eye Spence saw them . . . the steep and slippery cliff, with shingle far below . . . the clumps of dense bracken . . . the deep, dark crevices where water splashed! . . .

He went outside. It was not so bright now. There were clouds on the moon. One side of the clearing lay wholly in shadow. He waited and, as the light brightened, he saw the thing he sought—trampled bracken, a broken bush. . . He followed the trail with a slow certitude of which ordinarily he would have been incapable. . . It did not lead very far. The trees thinned abruptly. A rounded moss-covered rock rose up between him and the moon . . . and on the rock, grotesque and darkly clear, a crouching figure—looking down. . .

A curious sound broke from Spence's throat. He stooped and sprang. But quick as he was, the figure on the rock was quicker. It slipped aside. Spence heard a guttural exclamation and caught a glimpse of a yellow face. "Li Ho!"

The Chinaman pulled him firmly back from the edge of the moss-covered rock. "All same Li Ho," he said. "You come click—but not too dam click."

"I know. Where is he?" It was the one thing which held interest for Benis Spence now.

Li Ho stepped gingerly to the edge of the rounded rock. In the clear light, Spence could see how the moss had been scraped from the margin.

"Him down there," said Li Ho. "Moon-devil push 'um. Plenty stlong devil!" Li Ho shrugged.

Spence's clenched hands relaxed. "Dead?" he asked dully.

"Heap much dead," said Li Ho. "Oh, too much squash!" He made a gesture.

Benis was not quite sure what happened then. He remembers leaning against a tree. Presently he was aware of a horrible smell—the smell of some object which Li Ho held to his nostrils. "Plenty big smell," said Li Ho.

"Make 'um sit up."

Benis sat up. "Where is—" he began. But his throat closed upon the question. He could not ask.

"Missy in tent," said Li Ho stolidly. "Missy plenty tired. Sleep velly good."

Spence tried to take this in . . . tent . . . sleep . . .

"Li Ho tell missy house no so-so," went on the Chinaman, pressing the evil-smelling salts closer to his victim's face. "Missy say 'all light'—sleep plenty well in tent; velly fine night."

Benis tried feebly to push the abomination away from his nose.

"Desire . . . alive?" he whispered.

"Oh elite so. Velly much. Moon-devil velly smart but Li Ho much more clever. Missy she no savey—all light."

Spence began to laugh. It was dangerous laughter—or so at least Li Ho thought, for he promptly smothered it with his "velly big smell." The measure proved effective. The professor decided not to laugh. He held himself quiet until control came back and then stood up.

"I thought she was dead, Li Ho," he said.

In the half light the inscrutable face changed ever so little.

"Li Ho no let," said the Chinaman simply. "You better now, p'laps?" he went on. "We go catch honorable Boss before missy wake." Spence nodded. He felt extraordinarily tired. But it seemed that tiredness did not matter, would never matter. The empty world had become warm and small again. Desire was safe.

Together he and Li Ho slid and scrambled down the mountain's face, by ways known only to Li Ho. And there, on a strip of beach left clean and wet by the receding tide, they found the dead man. Beside him, and twisted beneath, lay the green umbrella.

"How did it really happen, Li Ho?"

asked Spence. Not that he expected any information.

"Moon-devil velly mad," said Li Ho. "Honorable Boss no watch step. Moon-devil push—too bad!"

"And the fight in the kitchen? And on the trail?"

Li Ho shook his head.

No fight anywhere," he said blandly.

"And this long rip in your coat?"

"Too much old coat—catch 'um in bush," said Li Ho.

So when they lifted the body and it was found that the arm beneath the torn coat was useless, Spence said nothing. And somehow they managed to carry the dead man home.

It was dawn when they laid him down. Birds were already beginning to

twitter in the trees. Desire would be waking soon. The world was going to begin all over presently. Spence laid his hand gently on the Chinaman's injured arm.

"You saved her, Li Ho," he said. "It is a big debt for one man to owe another."

The Chinaman said nothing. He was looking at the dead face—a curious lost look.

"He velly good man one time," said Li Ho. "All same before moon-devil catch 'um."

"You stayed with him a long time, Li Ho. You were a good friend."

Li Ho blinked rapidly, but made no reply.

"Will you come with us, Li Ho?"

The best
Tobacco
for the
pipe

OGDEN'S LIVERPOOL

Ogden's
CUT PLUG

First



among cars of its price range
in Volume of sales
in Mechanical Features
in Type of Construction
in Appearance
in Service Facilities
in Performance
in Dollar-for-Dollar Value

from
\$1600
at Factory

to
\$3600
Taxes Extra



McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED

SUBSIDIARY OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

Branches in Leading Cities

OSHAWA

CANADA

Dealers Everywhere

M-2725F

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment
Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1895 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-sought-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

MARK H. JACKSON

674K Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

Bronchitis?

Quick attention to bronchitis will usually ward off its serious complications. Shiloh reduces inflammation in the tubes, eases the dry, painful cough and heals the raw throat tissues. At your druggist, 30c, 60c and \$1.20.

SHILOH FOR COUGHS

Use Celery King
a gentle laxative "Tea"
relieves sick headaches
At your druggist 30c and 60c.

Reduce Your Weight!



Why should you stay fat when there is such an easy way to reduce? Thousands of men and women each year regain slender, healthy figures pleasantly and quickly simply by taking **Marmola Prescription Tablets**.

These little tablets contain just the right amount of the famous Marmola Prescription to correct the action of your system. As soon as you try them, you will begin to get slender, and in a short time your fat will disappear.

Don't kill yourself with violent exercises or starvation diets. **Marmola Prescription Tablets** are what you need. Go to your druggist and get a box, or, if you prefer, send one dollar to the Marmola Co., 1912 General

Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and a box will be sent postpaid. Then try them. Take these little tablets as directed and in no time people will be telling you how wonderfully slender you are getting. Get your box now, today!



High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

Obesity and allied diseases treated under expert medical supervision.

Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia, Electrical and Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.

Massage—Masseur and Masseuse.

REASONABLE RATES

Comfortable and Cheerful Environment
Write for fuller information

The Mineral Springs Sanatorium

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The inscrutable, oriental eyes looked for a moment into the frank eyes of the white man and then passed by them to the open door—to the dawn just turning gold above the sea. The uninjured hand rose and fell in an indescribable gesture.

"Li Ho go home now!"

The words seemed to flutter out like birds into some vast ocean of content.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

Desire was waking. She had slept without a dream and woke wondering to the shadows of dancing leaves upon the white canvas above her. It was a long time since she had slept in a tent—a lifetime. She felt very drowsy and stupid. The brooding sense of fatality which had made her return so dream-like still numbed her senses. She had come back to the mountain, as she had known she must come. And, curiously enough, in returning she had freed herself. In coming back to what she had hated and feared she had faced a bogie. It would trouble her no more. For all that she had lost she had gained one thing, Freedom. But even freedom did not thrill her. She was too horribly tired.

Idly she let her thought drift over the details of her home-coming. Li Ho had been so surprised. His consternation at seeing her had been comic. But he had asked no questions, and had given her breakfast in hospitable haste. In the cottage nothing was altered. It was as if she had been away overnight. And against this changelessness she knew herself changed. She was outside of it now. It could never prison her again.

While she drank Li Ho's coffee, Dr. Farr had come in. He had been told, she supposed, of her return, for he showed no surprise at seeing her—had greeted her absently—and sat for a time without speaking, his long hands folded about the green umbrella. This, too, was familiar and added to the "yesterday" feeling. He had not changed. It was her attitude toward him which was different. The curious fear of him, which she had hidden under a mask of indifference, was no longer there to hide. Even the fact of his relationship had lost its sharp significance. She was done with the thing which had made it poignant. Parentage no longer mattered. So little mattered now.

She had spoken to him cheerfully, ignoring his mood, and he had replied irritably, like a bad-tempered child who resents some unnecessary claim upon its attention. But she did not observe him closely. Had she done so, she might have noticed a curious glazing of the eyes as they lifted to follow her—shining and depthless like blue steel.

"I do not expect to stay long, father," she told him. "Only until I find something to do. I am a woman now, you know, and must support myself."

She spoke as one might speak to a child, and he had nodded and mumbled: "Yes, yes . . . a woman now . . . certainly." Then he had begun to laugh. She had always hated this silent, shaking laugh of his. Even now it stirred something in her, something urgent and afraid. But she was too tired to be urged or frightened. She refused to listen.

In the afternoon she had sat out in the sun, not thinking, willing to be rested by the quiet and drugged by the scent of pine and sea. To her had come Sami, appearing out of nothing as by magic, his butter-colored face aglow with joy. Sami had almost broken up her weary calm. He was so glad, so warm, so alive, so little! But even while he snuggled against her side, her Self had drifted away. It would not feel or know. It was not ready yet for anything save rest.

Li Ho had made luncheon, Li Ho had brought tea. Otherwise Li Ho had left her alone. About one thing only had he been fussy. She must not sleep in her old room. It was not aired. It needed "heap scrub." He had arranged, he said, a little tent "all velly fine." Desire was passive. She did not care where she slept.

When bedtime had come, Li Ho had taken her to the tent. It was cozily hidden in the bush and, as he had

promised, quite comfortable. But she thought his manner odd.

"Are you nervous, Li Ho?" she asked with a smile.

The Chinaman blinked rapidly, disdaining reply. But in his turn asked a question—his first since her arrival. Had the honorable Professor Spence received an insignificant parcel? Desire replied vaguely that she did not know. What was in the parcel?

"Velly implotant plasel," said Li Ho, gravely. "Honorable husband arrive plenty click when read um insides."

There had seemed no sense to this. But Desire did not argue. She did not even attend very carefully when Li Ho added certain explanations. He had found, it appeared, some papers which had belonged to her mother and had felt it his duty to send them on.

"Where did you find them, Li Ho?" Instead of answering this, Li Ho, after a moment's hesitation, had produced from some recess of his old blue coat an envelope which he handled with an air of awed respect.

"Li Ho find more plasel too. Pletty soon put um back. Honorable Boss indulge in fit if missing."

"Which means that it belongs to father and that you have—borrowed it?" suggested she, delicately.

"No b'long him. B'long you," said Li Ho, thrusting the packet into her hand. And, as if fearful of being questioned further, he had taken the candle and departed.

"Leave me the candle, Li Ho," she had called to him. But he had not returned. And a candle is a small matter. She was used to undressing in the dusk. Almost at once she had fallen asleep.

Now in the morning, as she lay and watched the shadows of the leaves, she remembered that, though he had taken the candle, he had left the letter. It lay there on the strip of old carpet beside her cot. Desire withdrew her attention from the leaves and picked it up. With a little thrill she saw that Li Ho had been right. It was her own name which was written across the envelope . . .

Her own name, faded yet clear on a wrinkled envelope yellowed at the edges. The seal of the envelope had been broken. . . .

Sometime in her childhood Desire must have seen her mother's writing. Conscious memory of it was gone, but in the deeper recesses of her mind there must have lingered some recognition which quickened her heart at sight of it.

A letter from the dead? No wonder Li Ho had handled it with reverence. With trembling fingers the girl drew it from its violated covering.

"Little Desire"—the name lay like a caress—"if you read this it will be because I am not here to tell you. And there is no one else. My great dread is the dread of leaving you. If I could only look into the future for one moment, and see you in it, safe and happy, nothing else would matter. But I am afraid. I have always been too much afraid. You are not like me. I try to remember that. You are like your grandfather. He was a brave man. His eyes were grey like yours. He died before you were born and he never knew that Harry was not really my husband. I did not know it either, then. You see, he had a wife in England. I suppose he thought it did not matter. But when he died, it did matter. There was no one then on whom either you or I had any claim. I should have been brave enough to go on by myself. But I was never brave."

"It was then that Dr. Farr, who had been kind through Harry's illness, asked me to marry him. He was a middle-aged man. He said he would take care of us both. You were just three months old."

"I know now that I made a terrible mistake. He is not kind. He is not good. I am terrified of him. But the fear which makes me brave against other fears is the thought of leaving you. I try to remember my father. If I had been like him I could have worked for you and we might have been happy. Perhaps my mother was timid. I don't remember her."

"I don't know what to put in this

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable, Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 358B State St., Marshall, Mich.



For coughs take half a teaspoon of Minard's internally in molasses. For sore throat and chest heat and rub well into affected parts. For cold in head heat and inhale.

Minard's gives quick relief

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Miss Irene Wagner Tells How Cuticura Healed Pimples

"I was troubled with pimples from the time I was twelve years of age. Some of the pimples were large and some were small. They were hard and red at first but after the second or third day they usually came to a head and gradually disappeared. They looked so badly that I was disgusted and did not want to go anywhere."

"One day I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided I would send for a free sample. I purchased more and in two or three months the pimples disappeared." (Signed) Miss Irene Wagner, Box 881, Havre, Mont., Aug. 27, 1923.

For every purpose of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are excellent.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 50c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Let us Educate You at Home

For a small investment we can educate you at home in Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Handwriting, Bookkeeping, Business Law, Accounting, Letter Writing, Pitman Shorthand, Gregg Shorthand, Typewriting, Rapid Figuring, French, Latin, Algebra, Geometry, History.

Write for Free Prospectus

SUCCESS CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

Edmonton Block, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

letter, or how to make you understand. I loved your father. He was not a bad man. I am sure he never harmed anyone. He would have taken care of me all his life. But he didn't live. It was Dr. Farr who found out about the English wife. He pointed out that you would have no name and offered to give you his.

"I did you a great wrong. His name—better far to have no name than his! I am sure it is a wicked name. So I want you to know that it is not yours. You have no name by law, but I think, now, that there are worse things. Your father's name was Harry Strangeways. His people are English, a good family but very strict. I could not let them know about us. They would never have forgiven Harry. It would have been like slandering the dead. Do not blame him, little Desire, for I am sure he meant to do right. He was always light-hearted. And kind—always kind. Your laugh is just like his. Think of us both, if you can, with kindness—your unhappy Mother."

Long before Desire came to the end of the crumpled sheets her tears were falling hot and thick upon them. Tears which she had not been able to shed for her own broken hope came easily now for this long vanished sorrow. Her mother! How pitifully bare lay the shortened story of that smothered life. Desire's heart, so much stronger than the heart of her who gave it birth, filled with a great tenderness. She saw herself once more a little frightened child. She felt again that sense of Presence in the room. And knew that, for a child's sake, a gentle soul had not made haste to happiness.

For that gay scamp, her father, Desire had no tear. And no condemnation. Her mother had loved him. Her gentleness had seen no flaw. Lightly he had taken a woman to protect through life—to neglect, as lightly, the little matter of living. Desire let his picture slip unhindered from her mind.

There was relief, though, in the knowledge that she owed no duty there—or here. The instinct which had always balked at kinship with the strange old man who had held her youth in bondage had not been the abnormal thing she once had feared it was. She had fought through—but it was good to know that she had fought with Nature, not against her. At least she could start upon her new life clean and free.

A pity, though, that life should lie like ashes on her lips!

CHAPTER XXXIX

Nevertheless, and despite the taste of ashes, one must live and take one's morning bath. Desire thought, not without pleasure, of the pool beneath the tree. Wrapped in her blue kimono, her leaf-brown hair braided tightly into a thick pigtail and both hands occupied with towels and soap, she pushed back the tent flap and stepped out into the green and gold of morning.

The first thing she saw was Benis sitting on a fallen log and waiting. He had been waiting a long time. In the flashing second before he saw her, Desire had time to draw one long breath of wonder. After that, there was no time for anything. The professor's patience suddenly gave out.

He had intended to begin with an explanation. But it is a poor lover who can't find a better beginning than that. . . . And what could Desire do, with towels in one hand and soap in the other?

When he released her at last, blushing and glowing, it was to find the most urgent need for explanation past.

"Idiot, weren't we?" asked Benis happily.

Desire agreed. But her eyes questioned.

"There isn't any Mary, you see," he told her hastily. "Never was; never could be. (Let me take your soap?) Mary was a figment—mortal mind, you know. Your fault entirely."

"But—"

"Yes, I know. But I did it to please you. I am a truthful person, really. (Let me take your towels?) And I thought you had more sense—Oh, Desire, darling!"

"But—"

"Oh, I was a fool, too. I admit it."

SIMONDS

Inserted Point Saws

For all-year sawing, the inserted point circular saw is the most satisfactory.

It is the most economical saw for the portable mill owner to operate. It always remains the same size. It will last for years.

The Simonds Inserted Point Circular Saw is capable of standing heavy feed.

New points are easily inserted, at any time, by any one.

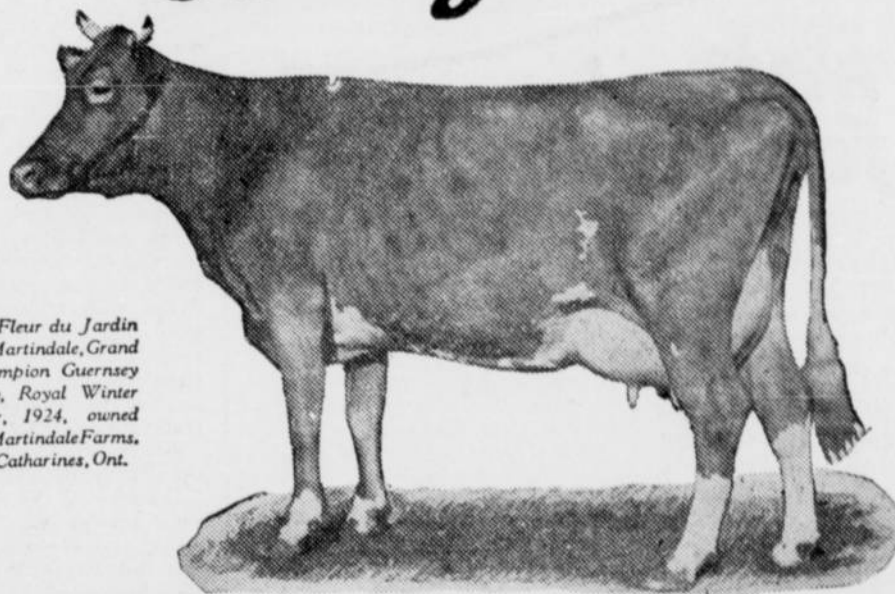
The consequence is the saw can always be kept sharp, and is always just as good as new. Write today for prices, sizes and other particulars.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

St. Remi Street and Acorn Avenue,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MONTREAL, Que.
ST. JOHN, N.B. S-120-5

Everywhere!



La Fleur du Jardin
of Martindale, Grand
Champion Guernsey
Cow, Royal Winter
Fair, 1924, owned
by Martindale Farms,
St. Catharines, Ont.

The Guernsey

While not as well known as some of the other dairy breeds, the Guernsey is rapidly gaining in popularity throughout Canada. It originated on the Isle of Guernsey, in the English Channel, but outstanding dairy qualities have created a demand wherever good cattle are reared. The breed is noted for producing milk of such exceptional quality and richness that it brings a premium on the open market.

Unlike the Guernsey, **BRIER** is *Everywhere* the best known blend in Canada but like the Guernsey it is *still* rapidly gaining greater popularity throughout the country.

Just as outstanding qualities have created the demand for Guernseys so have outstanding qualities created the demand for **BRIER**

Everywhere they use **BRIER** but no premium is needed to bring its exceptional quality and richness to the smoker. Actually he gets *more tobacco for the money* in **BRIER** than in any other brands.



Half Pound Tin 80¢

- The economy buy -

Also in Packages 15¢ and 20¢

MACDONALD'S BRIER

The Tobacco with a heart

515

EDWARDSBURG

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



Its delicious taste and pure quality is only equalled by its high nutritive value.

Write for EDWARDSBURG Recipe Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO, LIMITED
MONTREAL

A Friend of the Family

Why wait for Mother?

Prepare breakfast yourself with Quick Quaker. Anyone can make hot porridge, flavoured and nourishing, in 3 to 5 minutes, with these wonderful quick-cooking oats.

Quick Quaker is just as wholesome and delicious as the regular Quaker Oats you have always used. But it cooks quick—quicker than coffee—quicker than toast or eggs. Your grocer has both kinds now, the Quick Quaker package being obtainable with Aluminum or China premiums, or without premiums, as you wish.

Sealed Cartons Only



Quick Quaker

Makes porridge in
3 to 5 minutes

W 211

Cattle and Swine Sales

Under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle and Swine Breeders' Associations

Regina, March 26 and 27

In connection with the Saskatchewan Winter Fair

250 PURE-BRED CATTLE—170 BULLS, 80 FEMALES

165 Shorthorns, 25 Angus, 35 Herefords, 20 Holsteins, 5 Ayrshires

50 PURE-BRED and GRADE SOWS, guaranteed in pig

Terms may be arranged through the Livestock Commissioner, Regina

For catalogues, write J. G. ROBERTSON, Secretary, Livestock Associations, Regina

J. W. DURNO, D. V. RUNKLE, Auctioneers

W. D. LYON, Deveron, President, C. M. LEARMONTH, Regina, Cattle Breeders' Association, President, Swine Breeders' Assn.

REDUCED FARES ON ALL RAILROADS

I thought you were fretting about John. Fancy your fretting about dear old Bones! I thought—oh well, it seems silly enough now. But the day I found you crying over his photograph—

"Her photograph," interposed Desire shakily.

"Eh?"

"It was Mary's photograph. I found it on your desk."

"It was John's when I saw it."

"Yes—but you didn't see it soon enough."

"Oh—you young deceiver! But once you went to John's office and came away smiling."

"Why not? I went to find Mary. And I didn't find her. When the real Mary came—"

"There is no real Mary."

"Oh, Benis—isn't she?"

"She positively isn't."

"But you said—"

"I lied, my dear. It was a jolly good lie, though."

"A lie is never—"

"No, but this one was. You wouldn't have married me if I hadn't. And you told a whopper yourself once. You said that children—" but Desire refused to listen.

Later on, as they sat together on the log with a squirrel hiding provender in one of Desire's slippers and another chattering agreeably in Benis's ear, he told her briefly the history of the night. That is, he told her all that he thought it needful she should know. Of the scraps of diary in his pocket he said nothing—some day, perhaps, when she had become used to happiness, and the cottage on the mountain was far away. But now—of what use to drag out the innermost horror or add an awful query to her memory of her mother's death? The old man was gone—let the past go with him.

Desire listened silently. Sorrow she could not pretend. The suddenness of the end was shocking and death is ever awful to the young. But the eyes she lifted to her husband, though solemn, were not sad. When he had finished, she slipped into his hand, with new, sweet shyness, the letter which lifted forever the shadow of the dead man from across their path.

Benis Spence read it with deep thankfulness. Fate was indeed making full amends. No dread inheritance now need narrow the way before them. It meant—he stole a glance at Desire who was industriously emptying her slipper. The curve of her averted cheek was faintly flushed. The professor's whimsical smile crept out.

"Let me!" he said. He took her slipper from her and, kneeling, felt her breath like flowers brush his cheek.

"It was a whopper, Benis," Desire whispered.

Looking up, he saw the open gladness of her face.

The End.

Raform of the Senate

Idytor, The Grain Growers' Guide:

Oi see yer offerin' a tin dollar proize for the bist lether on Senate Raform, said lether to be written by a senator.

Me woife an daughters hev spint me last eint wid the barber, and me income tax not bein' paid, Oi'm nadin' that tin dollars, and nadin' it bad.

From some of the things that danged paper av yours be's sayin' about the Senate, a chap would be afther thinkin' us sinators was polytical bonehids entirely. Take it from meself, we may be polytical, but devil a bit are we bonehids. We know what we're afther, an bedad we're gettin' it.

First, Mr. Idytor, let me answer our carpin' critics by showin' that the Senate should not be assassinated as some Saskatchewan farmers are advocatin'.

The Senate, Sir, stands firm in guardin' the roights of minorities. Faith an how would minorities exist in this country widout the protection of the Senate?

Now, don't be axin' me to name a case of this protection of roights. For that ye must hev yer childer study Canadian history. But, we're always at hand, ridy to protiet all applicants.

Thin there's the "Hasty Ligislation" argymint we always put up. Shure, and what would become of the

country if the chaps the pape iliets to parlymint was allowed to pass anny legislation as looked good to thim.

Begorra, an some of thim chaps from the prairie would be havin' us wake up some marnin' to foind our silves annexed to the Unoitied States or Jersey Oiland. Faith, some of thim bolshevists would be puttin' vodka in Mackenzie King's milk and away goes our protietive tariff and wid it all our factories. Thin it would be the poorhouse or the Senate for the manufacturers.

Shure, and Oi'm tillin' yez the country would not be safe widout the Senate.

Thin again, us sinators is all mature min (some spalpanes—bad cess till thim—he's callin' us ould laidies). Young gossoons loike Jack Bracken and Charlie Dunning are niver allowed in here. The durekaper niver permits a man to pass the dure widout his hair is grey, or departed entirely, or he has whiskers. So the country has the mature moinds of the Senate to protiet it from the harebrained mimbers of parlymint.

Do ye moind the C.N.R. Branch Loines Bill? Will, twice did thim chaps in parlymint pass that danged thing agin the wishes of Arthur Maghen and our frinds, and, bedad, twice did us sinators kill the branches they didn't want. Faith, and we'll do it again this yare if nade be.

Thru, Oi know as hundreds of farmers lift Canada because of this. But, it hilps the flow of Maghen's tears.

Forby that, we're givin' the C.P.R. a chance to git into that territory afore the C.N.R., killin' two burds at wance ye see. We're helpin' the C.P.R. and knockin' government ownership at the same toime.

Havin' proved the naceissity of ratainin' the Senate, Oi'll now procede to discuss the raformin' of that body.

Oi'm for raform, yis Sir, Oi am.

Some chaps say, "Make the Senate ilietive." Not on yer loife! Mr. Idytor. Faith and ye know us lads is here because we can't git ilieted to parlymint. Look at Jim, and Archie and Harry. What arthly power could iliet wan of thim? And for meself, Oi throid thra toimes widout succiss, and thin Oi was ould enough for the Senate.

Spakin' of raformin' the Senate, faith and didn't Borden and Maghen raform it so succissfully that we killed the C.N.R. Bill? And isn't Mackenzie King watchin' the hearse in his zale for riformation.

Forby this raform Oi'll be advocatin' a few others:

1. All new appointmints to the Senate to be made by the Senate thim-silves.

Begorra, we don't appoint the mimbers of parlymint and for why should they appoint our mimbers?

This change to come into effect at wance.

2. The number of sinators to be increased to 100 and silicted as follows:

Montreal, 26; Toronto, 25; Prince Edward Island, 2; New Brunswick, 8; Nova Scotia, 10; British Columbia, 4; Ontario, 12; Quebec, 10; Manitoba, 1; Saskatchewan, 1; Alberta, 1.

3. Only dirictors of banks and ither financial institutions and dirictors of the C.P.R. shall be iligible for appointment.

Wid these few raforms, Mr. Idytor, Oi'm thinkin' the Senate will be a thing of beauthy and a joy foriver.

SINATOR LARRY LYNCH.

P.S.—Sind the tin dollars to Senator Lynch, Senate Chamber, Ottawa. Sind it O.H.M.S., and save yer stamp.

Swift & Co's 1925 year book contains a note on the use of packing house by-products in medicine. The discovery of insulina by two Canadians, Drs. Banting and Best, as a cure for diabetes has opened up an outlet for the sale of pancreas for which there was formerly no special use. Adrenalin, pituitrin, and thyroid extract are other valuable drugs of comparatively recent origin. It takes 16,000 cattle to furnish one pound of adrenalin, the most widely used of these gland extracts. It is the most valuable agent to stop bleeding and is used mainly in conjunction with cocaine for local operations.

The Countrywoman

To Help Crippled Children

HERE and there, in the homes of both poor and rich alike, are born occasionally, children with twisted and deformed little bodies, due to some malformation of bone. Thanks to modern scientific knowledge and skilled medical workers many of these can be, if treated early enough, almost wholly relieved, and thus the handicapped child becomes a happy normal individual able to romp and play and to enjoy life and later on take his useful place in world affairs.

But to cure these cases the very best experts must be employed and expensive hospital equipment must be available. The cost of such treatment has put it beyond the means of many parents and children suffering from physical handicaps have not been able to receive treatment at a time when it could do them the most good.

One of the cheering evidences of civilization is the willingness and the desire of the strong to help the weak; of those fortunately placed to help the unfortunate who have neither the means nor the power to help themselves. There has recently been another instance of this spirit abroad in the hearts of men. The Shriners have opened a hospital for crippled children in Winnipeg. It is one of a chain of similar institutions on the North American continent, and the second to be established in Canada.

Quarters have been secured in the Children's Hospital, but will be operated and managed as a separate shrine institution. Everything possible has been done to see that it is equipped in the most modern and scientific manner. A staff of specially-trained nurses have been secured and a well known Canadian orthopaedist, Dr. Angus A. Murray, is chief surgeon in charge.

The purpose is to take crippled children, under 14 years of age, whose disabilities can be partially or totally relieved, from homes in the western provinces of Canada, where parents or guardians are unable financially to give them the treatment they need.

Over 600,000 Shriners voluntarily assess themselves each \$2.00 per year to maintain their Shrine Hospitals for crippled children. They are asking co-operation from the public in discovering and selecting the children who should receive treatment in the hospital. Accommodation will be provided for 20 children, and as fast as they can be cured, new cases will take their places. There is to be an out-patient department on certain days which will deal with cases that do not need confinement in hospital.

Here is a splendid opportunity for co-operation for men's and women's organizations, church societies and public spirited individuals who welcome the privilege of bringing brightness and joy into the life of some child who is physically handicapped.

Those who desire further information concerning the rules governing admission, should write to: The Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, Aberdeen Avenue, Winnipeg.

Study Early Marriages

The Russell Sage Foundation has been making a study of the problem of child marriages, and will shortly issue a series of reports upon the minimum marriageable age, parental control of marriage among minors, and the deficiencies of existing marriage laws, their administration and suggested remedies for this situation.

The Christian Science Monitor recently made comment on some of the findings of the investigators who are making the report. One of the interesting statements was: "The report shows that marriage at an early age is more frequent in small towns and rural districts than in large cities."

The investigations found that, according to the United States census, the percentage of 15 to 19-year-old girls who are married is the lowest in New England, where it is exactly half of the percentage for the country as a

whole. On the Pacific Coast and in the mountainous states the percentage of youthful marriages is twice that of New England, and in the central southern states it is three times the New England percentage. In New York City, however, the percentage of youthful marriages is even lower than in New England as a whole.

Discussing the effects of youthful marriages the report declares that the marriage of girls in their early and middle 'teens perpetuates the undemocratic relation of the sexes. "In such a union," says the report, "the husband is usually much older, often much older than the girl bride, and he is in charge of her—he becomes the guardian and the mentor of his wife."

Discussing the various motives which seem to lie behind child marriages, the report cites, among others, the desire to escape from seeming unhappiness in the home, the attempt to evade requirements of the compulsory education laws, and the desire to avoid punishment for infractions of other laws.

The Bachelors of Vilna

And while mentioning the matter of marriage we cannot pass over without comment, events happening in Western Canada. Vilna, Alberta, has been receiving a very generous amount of publicity these days. It seems, judging from newspaper reports, that Vilna and its surrounding rural district has more than its fair quota of unmarried men. Evidently neither the community nor the bachelors themselves thought this state of affairs wholly desirable. Fate had dealt unkindly with the men of Vilna, so they decided to take matters out of her uncertain hands and see if they could not manage things better by their own organization and plans.

So a citizen's league was formed and it was arranged to send a special envoy to the British Isles to bring back with him, fair maidens who would be willing to become brides of the one-time lonely bachelors.

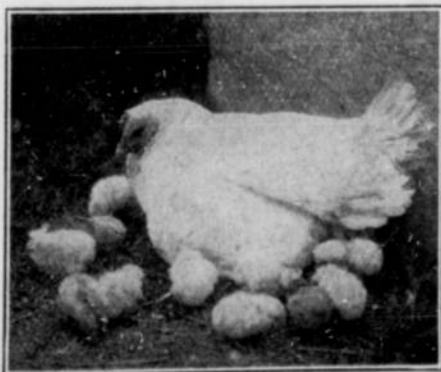
We waited somewhat anxiously to see what attitude Canadian spinsters (perhaps we should use the more modern term bachelor-girls) would take toward this type of immigration propaganda. Would they ask for high tariff walls against imported brides? Would they insist on an immigration quota of unmarried women each year?

But no need for anxiety! A solution to the question is being quietly worked out by the aid of the mail. Vilna bachelors are inundated with letters from many sections of Canada and the United States from lonely maids. The greater part of the enquirers hail from Toronto and other Ontario points. Montana and British Columbia are well represented, and there are a score of applicants from New York and Chicago. So press dispatches say that the appointment of an overseas envoy has been cancelled.

In the meanwhile Vilna has put itself on the map.

A Child and His Toys

A boy is like a grown-up. If he takes good care of his belongings, he is apt to like them twice as well. Teach him to wipe the mud off his kiddy-car or wagon, whatever it is. Show him what causes rust and how it



Biddy welcomes her early spring brood

sometimes interferes with the action of wheels and ball bearings.

It is surprising how a little boy will enjoy cleaning off rust with a little kerosene and a soft rag. He should have an oil can of his own and be taught how to use it. His first impulse may be to empty the whole can on one spot. He should learn how to put a very few drops on a clean rag so as to rub the wheels and iron parts of his toys.

There should be a place in every house for wagons and such things. Perhaps some day houses will be built for children as well, as for the grown-ups. Where there are a number of children in the family and all of them outfitted with something on wheels, such an idea is not to be laughed at. That is one reason that children simply adored Madam Montessori's school, everything was built for the children, chairs, bureaus, beds, tables, play rooms and all complete in a size to fit any little chap between the ages of two and ten.

If there is a place for the wagons when the young man is done playing, his mother will have to see to it that he brings in his treasure and puts it away where it belongs. The nicest way to do is to go with him a few times and act interested yourself. It won't be long before he gets the idea, especially if he is told that daddy never leaves his automobile out of the garage when he has finished with it, for children are great little imitators.

Of course if the boy is just plain lazy and doesn't want to, that's another story.

A few bolts, a screw or two, some nails, a hammer and screwdriver should be a part of every boy's belongings, whether he has a regular tool chest or not. Then if the tongue comes off his wagon, he can slip in the bolt and mend it in a jiffy without calling on his father. Even very small boys can take good care of their things if they have a little encouragement and something to work with. Try it some time.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

At the present time bedspreads made of unbleached factory cotton are both fashionable and popular. Very pretty designs are worked on these in color. Sometimes patterns are stamped and worked out in colored thread in simple stitches, while in many other cases appliques either of plain material, representing flowers, or figures, or designs, cut from cretonne, are used as a decoration in the centre of the spread. The bolster cover is made to match. Very pretty bedroom sets of dresser cover, bedspread and curtains can be made of cotton in this way. Such a set is especially good for summer when one wishes to get new and fresh touches.

The following poem is by Edna St. Vincent Millay. We do not know the title, but consider the poem so beautiful that we take the liberty of printing it without the title:

Love is no more
Than the wide blossom which the wind
assails,
Than the great tide that treads the shifting
shore,
Strewing fresh wreckage gathered in the
gales;
Pity me that the heart is slow to learn
What the swift mind beholds at every turn.
I am in love with him to whom a hyacinth is
dearer
Than I shall ever be dear.
On nights when the field-mice are abroad
he cannot sleep;
He hears their narrow teeth at the bulbs of
his hyacinths.
But the gnawing at my heart he cannot hear.
In the spring of the year, in the spring of
the year,
I walked the road beside my dear.
The trees were black where the bark was wet,
I see them yet in the spring of the year.
He broke me a bough of the blossoming peach
That was out of the way and hard to reach.
But, alas! by the fall,
He laughed at all I dared to praise,
And broke my heart in little ways.
Year be springing or year be falling,
The bark will drip and the birds be calling.
There's much that's fine to see and hear
In the spring of the year, in the fall of the
year.

'Tis not love's going hurts my days,
But that it went in little ways.



With the
Cream left in!



for
all
kinds
of
cooking

Free Recipe Book—
Write the Borden Co.
Limited, Montreal.

ST. C. 27-24



Treat your family to a big dish of Creamettes, the new, more delicious macaroni product. Creamettes contain the body-building and strength-giving elements that make children grow and thrive.

The Creamette Company
MINNEAPOLIS

CLOTH REMNANTS

We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths, also men's shirt lengths; also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Price \$1.00 postpaid. George Grattan, Mfg. Agent, New Glasgow, Que.



THE HOUSEWIFE

When depressed in vitality
nothing so quickly restores
tone to the body as

Scott's Emulsion

It is the food- tonic that
builds up vitality and helps
lighten the daily task.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

24-33



GIVEN

FREE

NOT TO PAY
BOYS! GIRLS!
Send your name and
address today for particu-
lars of our sa y plan.
Gold Medal People Ltd.
Toronto: Ontario

YOUR CHOICE

CUT OUT AND RETURN TO US. No. 3

SCHOOL SET FREE



This set contains 1
Vamping Chart, which
teaches you to play
the piano in two
hours. 1 Combination
Game Sheet. 1
Box Crayons. 1 Pack-
age of Ink Powder.
1 Movie Glasses. 1
Pencil Sharpener. 1
Compass. 3 Blotters.
1 Eraser. 1 Indelible
Pencil. 1 Memo Pad
(40 pages). 1 Ruler.
1 Pocket Book. 1
Pencil Box. 2 Pen
Nibs. 4 Lead Pencils.
1 Bird Warbler and
1 Pen Holder. All
these articles will be
sent to you **FREE OF CHARGE**, if you will sell
just \$3.00 worth of Easter and Assorted Cards,
or our guaranteed Garden Seeds. **WRITE TODAY.**
BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F6,
TORONTO



MENDETS - WONDER LEAK STOPPERS

mend leaks instantly in all utensils, hot water
bags, etc. Insert and tighten. 15¢ and 35¢ a
package postpaid. **AGENTS WANTED.**
Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. T, Collingwood, Ont.

What Cities Are These?

 ORO	 MON
 HAL	 WIN

HUNDREDS OF OTHER PRIZES

Every person who sends me a correct answer to the above puzzle, and also sells 25 packets of my Dainty Breath Perfume at 10 cents a packet, will win one of these beautiful prizes. This is very easy to sell, so send in your answer NOW and get the Breath Perfume to sell right away.

DAINTY DORA, BOX 2, WATERFORD, ONT.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

district the one subject is being thrashed out by a great many locals. Names of winners are forwarded to the district secretary when the second inter-local series is arranged. This plan is carried on until all are eliminated except the winning local, which carries off the honor of the district U.F.M. debating championship cup.

Oratorical contests are also being held in this district, but are not yet organized on so large a scale. Of all the locals reporting to date, Chater is in the lead, the young people at this point having given excellent addresses on: The Tendency to Rural Depopulation Constitutes a Great Menace to Our Agricultural Prosperity; Need of Rural Recreation; The Application of the Co-operative Principle Offers a Solution for Most of Our Economic and Social Problems; and The Senate.

U.F.M. Notes

Marais Junior U.F.M. enjoyed a new departure from the regular program when F. Breckon, the president, wired the schoolhouse and installed his radio

set, and all listened to a concert by radio. As this took place at the first meeting of their local everything points towards Marais being one of our enterprising juniors.

Ingelow and Douglas U.F.M. locals met recently in debate on the following subject: Resolved that Medical Resources Should be Nationalized—the Ingelow team being declared the winners. J. Booth, secretary of the Ingelow local, states that they have now “seven debating teams in the field, all with their war paint on and ready to meet all comers, either men or women.”

The recently organized Women's Section at Beaver, has taken up debating as part of their winter's work, and a debate with the Edrans local was held the other day on the subject: Resolved that the Immigration Policy of the Present Government is Detrimental to the Best Interests of Canada. The debaters from Edrans, Rev. Mr. Ward and Mrs. R. Sharp, upheld the affirmative, and the debaters of Beaver, Mrs. Green and Mr. Borton, the negative; the latter winning in the contest. A pie social was held recently under the auspices of this Women's Section, which netted them \$27.

The U.F.W.M. of Kelloe report great activity. A special meeting was called of school trustees, teachers and community workers for the purpose of answering the questionnaire on education. In this way they are making a direct contribution to the new program of studies for the schools of our province. The local this year is hoping to undertake the co-operative marketing of eggs, and Mr. Landreth, president of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, is undertaking the organization of the work at this point. Two other contributions which this local has made to public welfare were \$20 donation to their local hospital and \$10



GOLLY—I'M WORKING FAST—I NEED MORE WHITEWASH ALREADY!



HEY TINY! BRING ME ANOTHER BUCKET OF WHITEWASH—HURRY!



THIS PAINTING BUSINESS IS HARD ON A FELLA'S BACK—



JUMPIN' JELLYFISH!



THIS IS NO PLACE FOR ME—HE'LL THINK I DID IT ON PURPOSE!



WHY IS IT SO QUIET AND PEACEFUL TODAY? BECAUSE NICKY NUTT AND HIS ELEPHANT ARE BUSY PAINTING A HOUSE AND HAVE—



CLANG BANG CLANG BANG CLANG BANG

THE FIRE BRIGADE IS COMING—STAND BACK! STAND BACK!!



BANG BANG CLANG BANG BANG CLANG

THE DOO DADS

Nicky was careless. That was the beginning of all the trouble that day. But away back before the beginning of it was the fact that he had often and often played practical jokes on Tiny, his pet baby elephant, so that Tiny was suspicious. Nicky was whitewashing his house—sometimes he called it painting, but he really was using whitewash, and making the outer walls white as snow. He was very busy, when all at once, it seemed to him, his bucket was empty. “Golly!” he said to himself “I am working fast today. I need more whitewash already. Hey! Tiny!” he called to the elephant, who was inside. “Tiny, bring me another bucket of whitewash. Hurry up with it.” He set his empty bucket down on one of the steps leading down from the house on to the lawn, and stood back to rest. That was his mistake. Nobody—not even a Doo Dad—should ever set a bucket on a stairway. Someone is likely to fall over it and hurt themselves. But Nicky was tired, and careless, and he set the bucket just where it should never have been. Tiny, very proud to be of service, came hurrying through the house with a bucket of fresh whitewash, held carefully with his trunk. “This painting job is hard on a fellow’s back,” remarked Nicky as the elephant started down the steps. Then it began to happen, the very thing Nicky might have foreseen if he had thought at all. Tiny stepped into the empty bucket on the stair. His great, round foot exactly filled the bucket, just as if it were a metal trap—nobody knows just what it was in his mind, and he never could tell, but he was scared, and tried to jerk his foot out very quickly. Of course, he slipped, then stumbled, and down he went, headlong to the lawn below. He did what Nicky might have been sure he would do. He fell. He had been sure he would do. He fell. He had been bad enough, but he did not. He fell with his head jammed into the bucket of whitewash he had been carrying. Nicky, standing by, brush in hand, was as surprised as Tiny. He saw, all at once, that his carelessness had caused the accident. And he knew, too, that Tiny would be very angry, and would blame him. “This is no place for me!” cried Nicky, throwing his brush aside and taking to his heels. “He’ll think I did that on purpose.” And indeed, after all his cruel jokes, Tiny had a right to be suspicious. “Why is it so quiet and peaceful here today?” asked the policeman. “It is because Nicky and his elephant are painting their house, and have—” Just painting their house, and have—then a tremendous noise was heard down the street. They listened. “Stand back! Stand back!” cried the policeman pushing Gaffer aside. “The fire brigade is coming. Stand back, stand back!” Bang! Bang! Bang! The noise came nearer. Then instead of the fire brigade, came Nicky running as fast as he could. Right at his heels came Tiny, the empty bucket fast on his foot, the whitewash streaming down over his face. His trunk was stretched out to seize Nicky, and his face wore a terrible scowl. Never again will Nicky set a bucket on a stairway.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—5 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word. As for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK--Various

LIVESTOCK--Various

POULTRY--Various

POULTRY

THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM CO. LTD. HAVE for sale Shetland ponies, well broke, one, two and three years old, suitable for small children. Also a number of good Shorthorn bulls, ready for service. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Manager.

FOR SALE—TWO SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, \$40 each; two Yorkshire boars, eight months, \$20 each; Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 8-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, DANDIES, \$5.00. Pure-bred Berkshire boar, three years, \$25. Clarke Hales, Wapella, Sask.

FOR SALE—60 CATTLE. FOR PARTICULARS, apply Joe Kiseil, Consul, Sask. 12-4

HORSES AND PONIES

FOR SALE OR CLUB—THE CHOICELY-BRED Clydesdale stallion, Good Gift, 21942, rising six, B.B. certificate, sure breeder of choice stock. Good Gift has size, quality and good action. Priced very low owing to feed shortage. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask.

SELLING—PERCHERON STALLION, Ichonlin 2nd, 8605, weight 1,800, black, seven years, sound, heavy boned, highly pure-bred, leaves heavy young stock. Bargain for cash. Ben P. Jantz, Drake, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHIRE HORSES, champion stock at fairs, three stallions, five, four and two years old, 12 mares, all ages, several with foal. Will sell cheap to close out. Sam Brand, LaMoure, North Dakota. 9-4

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, PRIDE of Avonlea, No. 23680, four years, 1,700 pounds, well broken. Terms to responsible party. J. W. Miller, Avonlea, Sask.

CLYDESDALE STALLION, PRINCE BEDFORD, 23535, age six; also three-year-old full brother of above. Cheap; terms to reliable party. Trade for sheep. John E. Pollock, Fillmore, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, Matias, 75.74, enrolled in Class A for 1925, age seven years. Richard Hammond, Box 200, Hessevain, Man. 11-2

SELLING—EIGHT YOUNG, SOUND Percheron grades, 1,300, 1,500, all \$700. L. Pail, Viking, Alta. 11-3

FOR SALE OR HIRE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, Lochuagar Pride, 22149, age seven, 1,800. S. Wilson, Argyle, Man. 10-5

SELLING—REGISTERED SHETLAND STALLION and ponies, broken and gentle. R. Roycroft, Shamavon, Sask. 10-4

SELLING—TON PERCHERON, FIRST-CLASS stock, five years in district, must change, enrolled. Terms. Claude Hicks, Marquis, Sask. 12-2

HEAVY FRENCH DRAFT STALLION, SOUND, age ten. Reasonable price. Sam McFarland, Tisdale, Sask. 12-3

PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR SALE or exchange. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 12-4

SELLING—MAMMOTH JACK, W. NELSON, Leo, Alta. 11-2

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Stallions and fillies for sale.

CATTLE—Shorthorns

SELLING—ONE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, three years old, dehorned, also two yearling bulls, all dark red, \$50 each. D. W. Thos Rowan, Wilton, Man. 10-3

Aberdeen-Angus



WORLD'S PREMIER BEEF BREED

"The Farmer's Cow"

More championships at Smithfield than all breeds combined during the past 25 years. At Chicago supreme in car-lot, individual and steer herd sections. At Brandon 13 out of 15 steer grand championships.

ABERDEEN ANGUS FEATURES
Early Maturity, Easy Feeding Quality, Uniformity, Hornless Character.

Write for literature.
CANADIAN ABERDEEN ANGUS ASSN.
300 Lilac Street, Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE, both sexes, all ages. Prices reasonable. Write W. A. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 10-6

SELLING—TEN HIGH QUALITY REGISTERED Angus heifers, open, bred. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 8-5

Holsteins

SELLING—REGISTERED GOVERNMENT-tested Holsteins. Cow, four years old, \$50; yearling heifer calf, \$30; cow and calf, \$75. Everett MacNutt, Saltecoats, Sask. 12-2

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, seven years, King Segis Pontiac, 38834, fine specimen, absolutely gentle, weight about 1,650. Price, \$75. Fred Isely, Midale, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULLS, FROM OLD Manitoba Agricultural College herd bull and accredited herd of Record of Performance cows. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 9-5

Herefords

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, seven months, Fairfax breeding. Austin Elliott, Aylsbury, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULLS, rising two, sure breeders, accredited herd. A. G. Forbach, Hardisty, Man. 9-6

FOR SALE—POLLED HEREFORD BULL, REG. No. 34557, six years old, quiet, real stock getter. James L. Myers, Box 206, Vanguard, Sask.

Ayrshires

SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE YEARLING bull and bull calf, from record producing stock. Howard, Aneroid, Sask. 12-2

Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, 19 months, \$45. Frank Sellars, Carlyle, Sask.

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef. The farmer's cow. For latest edition booklet and R.O.P. records, write: P. J. HOFFMANN, Sec., Canadian Red Polled Ass'n, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED POLL BULL, Delmer, 4893, sure stock getter. Fred Parsons, Fortlier, Man. 12-2

SELLING—TWO-YEAR-OLD PURE-BRED RED Poll bull, choicest breeding and quality. Bert Thompson, Lake Frances P.O., Man.

SWINE—Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, SEPTEMBER litter, \$20, best breeding, good bacon type. Papers furnished. Fred Alder, Champion, Alta. 11-2

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, seven months old, \$25, papers included. A. L. Gordon, Delia, Alta. 11-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOAR, No. 100259, age, 12 months. Geo. D. Harper, Arden, Man. 11-3

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROC BRED SOWS for \$30. Mrs. J. H. Hicks, Lafleche, Sask. 11-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

GOOD BUY NOW—McINTYRE'S RANCH, Bathurst Basin, New Brunswick. Mated pairs, proven breeders, standard bred registered silver black breeding foxes, heavy type, 100 per cent. Increase and upwards guaranteed. Some deferred payments, ranching terms to reliable parties writing fully what terms they need, how much can pay when and how? Take car load outs or feed wheat in exchange. 6-3

PEDIGREE SCOTCH COLLIE, SABLE AND white, farm bred pups, parents excellent breeders. Intelligent and obedient, males, \$10; females, \$8.00; dog, six months old, \$12. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Manitoba. 12-5

SELLING—MALE WOLFHOUND, GREY AND stag cross, smooth haired, brindle, good speed and a good killer, three years old, \$25. James McCunn, Tuganoke, Sask.

PAIR TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS, LARGE fast and good killers, \$40; puppies, six months, \$10. Box 84, Spy Hill, Sask.

PEDIGREE WHITE COLLIES—PRICES reasonable. Write for particulars. Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macerrie, Sask. 9-5

CANARIES, TALKING PARROTS, GOLD fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg.

TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD FISH, dogs, pets all kinds. Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 3-9

FOR SALE—REAL TAME COYOTE, BRED IN February. T. T. Gribav, Avonlea, Sask.

POULTRY--Various

PROVINCIAL GAOL FARM, LETHBRIDGE, Alta. 50 Mammoth Bronze turkeys. April hatched, 40 foms, weight 20 to 30 pounds, \$6.00 each; hens, \$3.50. 20 Plymouth Rock cockerels, from our famous laying strain, \$3.00 each. 9-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, CURRIE'S EGG-laying strain, \$2.00 each; Mammoth Bronze gobblers, beautiful, \$5.00 each; turkey hens, \$3.00 each. Robert R. Anderson, Box 218, Swift Current, Sask. 12-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$3.50 each. Selected Barred Rock cockerels, from M.A.C. eggs, \$3.00 each. S. Dunfield, Carberry, Man.

WHITE LEGHORN AND BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. R. D. Lalng, Stonewall, Man. 9-4

SELLING—PEARL GUINEA FOWL, \$2.50 PAIR. Cecil Freeburn, Bromhead, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—GUINEA FOWL, \$1.25 EACH. ED. Sergeant, Davidson, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEAS, \$2.50 PAIR. Chas. Ruskin, Cameron, Man.

BABY CHICKS

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY—BABY chicks, pure-bred, guaranteed from bred-to-lay stock. Thousands every week. Hatching eggs, incubators, breeders, custom hatching, poultry and supplies. Catalogue free. 369 Atkins Street, Winnipeg. 11-2

BABY CHICKS—BRED-TO-LAY, HATCHED from our own eggs, S. C. White Leghorns exclusively, May, \$16 per 100; eggs, \$8.00 per 100. After April 30, \$5.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 12-5

BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS—GEORGE Frame, breeder Barred Rocks, Leghorns, Anconas, under government supervision. Box 605, Winnipeg. 12-3

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED HIGH EGG-record strains in all the leading varieties. 100% live delivery. Free catalogue. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 10-18

BABY CHICKS, ALL STANDARD BRED; TUR-keys, winners Minneapolis, Chicago. Blue Ribbon Hatchery, Hopkins, Minn. 10-10

PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS, \$14 TO \$20 PER 100 postpaid. Bopp Hatchery Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. 5-13

BABY CHICKS, ALL VARIETIES, EGG-LAYING strain. All supplies. Reliable Bird Store, 405 1/2 Portage, Winnipeg.

HATCHING EGGS

HATCHING EGGS from pure-bred Experimental Farm Barred Rocks, mated to government approved and banded males by government poultry promoter. Hen matings, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$10. Pullet matings, 15, \$1.75; 100, \$8.50. Fertility guaranteed.—Jack Fitzpatrick, Fairfax, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, weight and quality. Pen headed by first Royal, first Guelph. Hens include first Royal pullet, 1923, and my winning pullets, Alberta Provincial, 1923. Eggs, \$1.00 each. Order early. Syd Caldwell, Pollockville, Alta. 11-5

MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK, BRED-TO-lay Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Baby chicks, 25c, each. Sisters of this flock are holding fourth place at present Brandon Egg-Laying Contest. Mrs. A. McLardy, Miami, Man. 11-3

GUARANTEED HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks, hens government inspected. Mated to Park's pedigree, bred-to-lay roosters, imported direct. 17 eggs, \$3.00. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask. 8-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, real winter layers, pen of pullets laid 1,251 eggs January, flock headed by mated direct from Martin's high record pens, \$1.75 15; \$3.00 30; \$5.00 100. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta. 12-5

HATCHING EGGS—OFFICIAL CONTEST WIN-nings, first, Alberta; first, Saskatchewan; first, Washington; second, Michigan; Leghorns, \$2.50 per 15 up; Rocks, \$3.50, 15 up. Winter Egg Poultry Farm, Lethbridge, Alta. 12-5

S. C. ANCONAS, THE WINTER LAYERS. Seven entries, seven awards and silver cup, Winnipeg, 1925. Hatching eggs. Order early. Pullets for sale. Keddie, 485 Rosedale Avenue, Winnipeg. 12-5

THORNHILL'S SINGLE COMB RHODE IS-land Reds, pedigree stock, eggs, 15 for \$3.00; 30 for \$5.00. Registered pen prize winners and daughters, \$5.00 for 13 eggs. Guarantee good hatch. Douglas Thornhill, Stockton, Man.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM winter-laying strain, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. R. Henry, Gray, Sask. 11-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED BAR-red Rocks, dark and light matings, \$2.00 for 15 eggs; reduction on over three settings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 12-2

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM bred-to-lay stock, mated to Lethbridge experimental Farm cockerels, \$2.00 per 15. J. J. Muza, Empress, Alta. 12-2

HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S EXHIBITION strain, White Wyandottes, heavy winter layers, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 100; ship C.P.R. or C.N. M. Ray, Bellevue, Man. 11-5

CUSTOM HATCHING—OUR GUARANTEE PRO-tections you. Write for particulars. M. E. Breault, Deloraine, Man. 12-8

PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 setting. Herbert Lunn, Kelliber P.O., Sask.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-25 pounds, \$6.00 and \$7.00; hens, 12-16 pounds, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. C. Dezall, Fournierville, Sask. 12-2

LARGE PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; Toulouse geese, \$3.50; ganders, \$4.00; eggs, 30c, each; turkey eggs, nine, \$2.50. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 12-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS and drakes, \$1.50. Irwin Road, Ponoka, Alta. 11-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$4.00; gobblers, \$5.00. John Weller, Daysland, Alta. 10-5

TOULOUSE GEES—GANDERS, \$3.00; GEES, \$2.50. Mrs. Shipman, Trossachs, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS \$5.00 each. Mrs. Dales, Sperling, Man. 11-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00. C. C. Roy, Dewar Lake, Sask.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEES, EITHER sex, \$4.00. Matt. Towey, Macoun, Sask. 10-5

Leghorns

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each; Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.50 each; Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.50 each. Thomas Richards, Lovat, Sask. 9-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN ROOSTERS, excellent condition, \$3.00 each, crated. H. Tilley, Minnedosa, Man.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.50 each. Stevenson Bros., Morden, Man. 11-2

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS—PULLETS and eggs for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 11-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; good winter layers. A. Wright, Sledwood, Sask. 12-2

WANTED—BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS. M. J. Ren, Peebles, Sask.

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large, vigorous birds, Yellowlegs-Hoffman strain, \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. Walter Beachell, Rosser, Man. 7-6

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, beautiful large birds, \$5.00. Mrs. Ernest Vivian, Wishart, Sask. 7-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; young hens, \$1.50; hatching eggs, \$1.50 setting. James Dykes, Elbow Sask. 9-5

McARTHUR FARM CHAMPION BUFF OR-pingtons. Write for our spring letter. McArthur Farm, Wolsley Avenue, Winnipeg. 11-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.50, 100. T. Long, Minota, Man. 11-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO, \$5.00. J. C. Finlay, Medora, Man. 12-2

Minorcas

MINORCAS—SINGLE COMB BLACK MIN-orca cockerels, large type and good carriage. Price \$4.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man.

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings, dam's records, 202 to 267. Sires, New York State and Fair winners. Prices, 10c., 15c., and 20c. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., member R.O.P. 11-3

PULLETS, MARTIN STRAIN, IMPROVED BY years careful trap-nesting, \$2.00 each; hatching eggs, \$2.00 setting. Newcombe's Poultry Farm, Onaway, Alta. 10-6

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, from good winter layers, Government inspected flock, \$2.50 each. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 9-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, Martin strain, price \$2.00; hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50. G. Jefferson, Mayfield Station, Manitoba. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S STRAIN, Regal-Dorcas, sired by Snowdrift and White Wonder, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. George Giles, Searth, Man.

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, sired by champion male in entire show at Estevan, \$5.00 each. H. C. Dobson, Estevan, Sask. 12-5

FOR SALE—CHOICE WHITE ROSE COMB Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Ivon Lane, Clanwilliam, Man. 12-2

PURE-BRED R. G. WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from good laying strain, good birds, \$2.00 each. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S best, cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 9-10

SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Jas. Grant, Pipestone, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, bred from Martin's high egg stock, \$2.50 each. Victor Fells, Grlvin, Sask. 11-2

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$2.00. Alex. M. Burns, Drake, Sask.

(Continued on next page)



Do You Want to Sell Your Auto?

Advertise it now—the roads will soon be in shape for travel

A lot of people are thinking about buying a new car this year, and still a greater number will be buying an auto for the first time, particularly if they can get a second-hand car in good shape and at a fair price. As a farmer, we need scarcely tell you that an auto is practically part of a man's equipment. Those who have been fortunate enough to own one find it indispensable. It can be pressed into service at a moment's notice, and thus saves time and money. Here's a letter we received last year when the opportunity to sell a car was not nearly so good as today:

"We sold our car last spring through an ad. in The Guide, so have every reason to be gratified with results."—Robert Hicks, Moosomin, Sask.

If we did it for him last year—We can do it this year for you

Don't forget The Guide has a special Machinery and Auto column. It makes it easy for people to see your ad. And it doesn't matter what make you have. You are almost sure to find a buyer this year. But the time to advertise it is now—people will want to use it immediately the roads get in shape. In another 40 days your best chance to have sold it will have gone by. It will pay you to send The Guide your ad. tonight.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOTE—Time is slipping past. If you have for Sale or Want Seed Grain, Livestock, Work Horses and Stallions, Swine (Spring Litters), Poultry Breeding Stock, Baby

SEEDS

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, 12c. per pound, bagged, tested for germination by Dominion seed laboratories. Geo. Somerville, Deloraine, Man. 12-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, sanded, 12 cents per pound, absolutely free noxious seeds. W. C. Jones, Tilston, Man. 12-3

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, SCARIFIED, government tested and graded, 10½c. per pound, bags included. Can ship on either C.P. or C.N. G. W. Stockton Limited, Carleton Place, Ont. 12-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, scarified and sanded, 11 cents per pound for 500 pounds or over, 12 cents small lots. R. Murray and Sons, Lyleton, Man. 11-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and scarified, ten cents per pound. 500 pound lots or more. Sacked. William Heaman, Carman, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, 12 cents per pound, f.o.b. Primate, Sask.; sacks free. Percy G. Proctor, 10-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and scarified, \$12 per 100 pounds, bags free, f.o.b. Wawanesa. Ernest Ellis, Wawanesa, Man. 8-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$10 per 100 pounds, sanded; 10% reduction on 50-bushel lots. S. Brongersma, Cupar, Sask. 10-5

BUY YOUR SEED DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCER. White Blossom sweet clover, cleaned and scarified, 10 cents per pound. N. A. Douglas, Dand, Man. 11-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, 94 per cent. germination, bagged, 11½c. per pound. Wm. Forder, Pipestone, Man. 11-3

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned, scarified, sanded, 15c. per pound. White Blossom, 12c. per pound. Arctic variety White Blossom, 14c. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 11-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, government tested, high germination, strong seeds, 12½c. per pound, bags extra. Sample on request. R. J. Hamilton, Arnaud, Man. 12-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, also Timothy, 10c., cleaned, sanded. George Thompson, Newton Siding, Man. 12-2

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, government tested, scarified, \$10.50 per 100, bags included. S. A. Socolofsky, Loreburn, Sask. 11-4

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, CHOICE, cleaned seed, nine cents per pound. O. R. Klein, Admiral, Sask. 11-4

WANTED—1,400 POUNDS BROME GRASS seed. Must be free from noxious weeds. Send sample and price. J. Ward, Birch Hills, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—20,000 POUNDS ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER seed, 12c., scarified and cleaned. Fred S. Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 11-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, cleaned, 12 cents per pound. Jack Madge, Virden, Man. 10-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEAN seed, germination guaranteed, 10 cents per pound, Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 10-3

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADE 1, 12c. per pound, cleaned and sanded. Limited quantity. Munro Bros., Innisfail, Alta. 9-5

BROME GRASS, CHOICE QUALITY, cleaned seed, 10c. per pound, sanded. E. Wigton, Mossbank, Sask. 9-4

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, 10c. per pound, scarified, sanded, ready to sow, high germination. C. M. Adams, Major, Sask. 9-4

HEAVY BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST, grade one, cleaned and sanded, 10c. per pound. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 9-5

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADED, free of noxious weeds, cleaned, sanded, 10 cents. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 8-6

GROW MILLET FOR HAY, SIBERIAN, 6c. per bushel, 6c. per bushel, 6c. per bushel. Bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 7-6

BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND FREE from noxious weeds. Price nine cents per pound, bags included. John Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 8-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, 11c. per pound, sanded. H. O. Christopherson, P.O. 256 Balduf, Man. 6-11

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, 10c. per pound. Irwin McLeod, Norkate, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT inspected, ten cents per pound, cash with order, bags included. H. M. Shaw, Gainsboro, Sask. 10-3

CHOICE WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, \$7.00 per 100 pounds, cleaned and bagged. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 10-5

BROME SEED, CLEAN, GOVERNMENT tested, free noxious weeds, 10c. per pound, sacks included. A. L. Dorisch, Carleton Place, Ont. 10-5

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, 8c. per pound. Thomas Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT tested and graded, 12c. per pound. J. D. Blakely, Box 52, Sinituluta, Sask. 12-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, cleaned, good germination, \$12 100, bags free. G. H. Colborn, Delisle, Sask. 12-2

BROME SEED, NO NOXIOUS WEEDS, GOOD germination, \$11 100, bags free. G. H. Colborn, Delisle, Sask. 12-2

BROME GRASS, GOVERNMENT GRADED, free from twigs grass and weeds, 10c. per pound. Elbridge Good, Fillmore, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—No. 1 GOVERNMENT TESTED Brome grass, 11c. per pound, sanded. H. G. Strang, Greenway, Man. 12-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, high quality, cleaned, scarified, sanded, \$12.50 per 100 pounds. A. Currie, Delisle, Sask. 12-2

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, CLEANED and scarified, \$11 per 100, bagged. Ed. Berry, Elm Creek, Man. 12-2

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, 7c. PER POUND, bagged. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—BROME SEED, \$10 PER 100, F.O.B. Keyes, Man. Albert McGregor. 12-2

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED. PRICE and circular on request. Weller, Vera, Sask. 4-10

SIBERIAN MILLET, \$5.00 PER 100, BAGS extra. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 10-5

POTATOES

EARLY OHIO POTATOES, FROM REGIS-tered seed, ten-bushel lots, \$1.65 bushel, sacks free. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 10-6

SELLING—CAR OF CHOICE POTATOES, f.o.b. Oak Lake, Man. Box 24. 10-6

GARDEN SEEDS

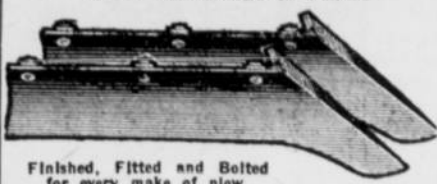
GARDEN SEEDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. By selling direct we avoid sending our seeds to stores in commission cabinets and having to take back unsold seeds. This enables us to supply new crop, tested, seeds of standard proven varieties, pure and unadulterated, at wholesale prices. Investigate. Write McFadden Seed Co., Winnipeg.

RENNIE'S SEEDS ALWAYS GROW. WRITE for free catalog. Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd., 221 Market St., Winnipeg. 10-5

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES

TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS



Finished, Fitted and Bolted for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

12-Inch	14-Inch	16-Inch	18-Inch
\$2.65	\$3.00	\$3.30	\$3.65

Give Number on Old Shares when ordering. Write for catalog No. 99G, for Harness, Implements, Clothing, etc., etc. It's Free.

MACLEOD'S LIMITED

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 8-16

FOR SALE—20-40 CASE ENGINE, IN GOOD condition; 32-54 Case separator, new type feeder; new drive belt; all belts good. Five-furrow Cockshutt plow, both bottoms, all complete. Particulars and price, apply Wm. Rowles, Empress, Alta. 12-2

FOR SALE—12-22 TRACTOR AND THREE-furrow plow, \$700. 20-run double disc drill, \$135. Massey-Harris machinery in first-class condition. Particulars on request. W. A. Ross, Box 450, Yorkton, Sask. 9-5

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS—ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Save regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 9-5

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—30-60 GAS TRAC-tor engine and 30-60 separator, in good running condition, for small outfit. Titan engine preferred. Must be in good condition. Enquire, Box 21, Leader, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS, cows. 15-30 Rumely gas tractor, 22-horse. Steam Sawyer-Massey large crusher. Team pinto hackney ponies. Ancona cockerels. A. Spearman, Crystal City, Man. 11-2

SELLING—JOHN DEERE THREE-FURROW 14-inch tractor plow, \$100; 10-20 Titan, \$150; 24-inch George White separator, \$600; 10-inch crusher, \$23. All good condition. C. McClung, Graysville, Man. 11-2

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories. Prompt attention to mail orders. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 10-3

RECOVERS FOR AUTO TOPS—RECOVERS installed on old frames without extra charge. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 49-26

WANTED—ONE USED AULTMAN-TAYLOR gas engine, 30-60. State model, condition and price first letter. Roy Quennell, Shaunavon, Sask. 8-6

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS—MOLINE plows, economy discs, Mandt wagons. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg. 8-13

SELLING—COCKSHUTT TEN-FOOT DOUBLE disc harrow; John Deere plow; four-bottom independent gang power-lift. Box 1, Rosthern, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—30-60 HART-PARR TRACTOR, P. & O. engine plow, eight-furrow, with eight stubble bottoms and six breaker bottoms, \$1,200. John Carlson, Buleya, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—CASE, 10-20, \$150; CASE, 10-18, \$450; Case, 15-27, \$750; Avery, 12-25, \$600. All above machinery overhauled. Guaranteed in good running order. Segals, Glenella, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE—ONE 22-RUN POWER-LIFT LaCrosse drill, in good running order, with double box and both horse and tractor hitch. Cash. \$100. Bergey Bros., Rosser, Man. 12-3

CLIPPER PLATES SHARPENED. OUR TEN years' experience is your guarantee for satisfaction. 75c. per pair, plus postage. George Langtry, hardware, Tessier, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—36-60 NICHOLS STEEL SEPA-rator, new, \$1,200 cash; Sawyer-Massey 32 steam tractor, good condition, \$900 cash. Jas. Mackay, Helmsdale, Alta. 10-3

SELLING—MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR, with two-furrow Moline plow, price \$250. Edmon- ton. Box 24, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 12-2

SELLING—EMERSON POWER-LIFT FOUR-disc plow, in good condition, \$150. C. M. Dorrance, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 12-2

SELL OR TRADE FOR FORD TRUCK OR car, Fordson and accessories, radio set and radio parts. A. L. Smith, Hanna, Alberta. 12-2

SELLING—16 MCCORMICK SINGLE DISC, Working order. \$40. Herman Fieseler, Langenburg, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—EIGHT-INCH CUSHMAN, EIGHT-inch Fairbanks and 12-inch Custom crushers. Box 172, Chauvin, Alberta. 12-2

SELLING—MACARTNEY HAND-POWER milking machine, \$50. C. Sinclair, Archie, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—NEW CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, 3½-inch, Fairbank-Morse. Price \$50 without hose. H. R. Bailey, Oak Lake, Man. 12-2

FOR SALE—TWIN CITY 12-20, IN GOOD running order. Write Jopling Bros., Champlain, Alta. 12-2

GRAY TRACTOR, 18-36, PLOWED 50 ACRES, mechanically perfect. Cash. Box 38, Viceroy, Sask. 12-2

BIG TEAM HITCH—SEND 25c. TO LEARN HOW to work strung out horses without lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Box 70, Winnifred, Alta. 9-4

MAGNETOS, AUTO GENERATORS AND MO-tors, repaired. Prompt service. Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon. 44-26

SELLING—ROCK ISLAND CORN PLANTER, 80 rods check wire. First \$50 takes it. R. B. Swanson, Marchwell, Sask. 11-2

JOHN DEERE TWO-ROW LISTER AND TWO lister cultivators. Box 344, Youngstown, Alta. 11-2

FOR SALE—12-24 TRACTOR. MOTOR OVER-hauled and in good running order. Box 23, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 11-2

FOR SALE—ONE TEN-BOTTOM COCKSHUTT engine, breaker, extra shares and standards. Price \$300. Box 124, Lashburn, Sask. 11-4

SELLING—P. & O. EIGHT-FURROW GANG, 14-inch, with 16 extra shares. In first-class condition. Price \$200. R. Nyberg, Amisk, Alta. 11-2

SELLING—COCKSHUTT FIVE-FURROW plow, \$190. Box 62, Cadogan, Alta. 10-3

MACHINERY and AUTOS

SELLING—REBUILT FORDSON, \$150, F.O.B. Sifton, Sask. Box 17. 12-2

MAGNETOS AND PROMPT REPAIR SERVICE. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co., Winnipeg. 12-26

FOR SALE—MY 18-36 RUMELY GAS-PULL tractor. J. Parker, 1614-8th Avenue, Regina. 11-2

MISCELLANEOUS

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary, Alta. 12-2

Auto and Tractor Radiators

RADIATORS FOR FORDS—SOLD ON 60 DAYS' trial, 1917-23 models, Cartridge, \$27; Perfecto, flat tube, \$19. Cartridge radiators made for all makes of cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., 562 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 11-5

Auto Tops and Trimmings

AUTO TOPS, CURTAINS, TOP RECOVERS, seat covers, repairs and supplies. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

Bearings Rebabbed

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbbed. Manitoba Bearing Works, 152 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 10-2

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

STRONG COLONIES ITALIAN BEES, WITH choice 1924 queens, in standard hives, for spring delivery, \$16; also nuclei. John Bilekenderfer, Hudson Bay Junction, Sask. 11-2

PURE ITALIAN BEES, IN NEW TEN-FRAME Langstroth hives. Guaranteed free from disease. Spring delivery. Price \$20 per colony f.o.b. Winnipeg. Ten per cent. discount. Cash with order. Limited quantity. Order early. Save disappointment. Write for price list. W. G. Stanbridge, East Kildonan, Man. 6-5

CALEDONIA BOX AND MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd., 1350 Spruce Street, Winnipeg. Headquarters for bees' supplies. Write for 1925 Price list. Our motto is—Quality before Price. 9-9

ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP-ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 10-13

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg. 10-13

FOR SALE—ITALIAN BEES, WINTERED COL-onies, ten-frame, \$15 each. H. C. Bailey, Elm Grove, Man. 10-3

ITALIAN BEES IN TEN-FRAME LANGSTROTH hives, foundation comb, free from disease, \$15 f.o.b. Otterburne, Man. Alex. McVicar. 12-5

ITALIAN BEES, FULL COLONIES, NUCLEI and queens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply J. C. Ripplinger, Oakbank, Man. 8-16

FOR SALE—ITALIAN BEES, MODERATELY priced. David Young, Bredenbury, Sask. 10-3

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 10-3

CYLINDER GRINDING, PISTONS, REPAIRS, autos, trucks, tractors. Thornton Machine Co., 62 Princess, Winnipeg. 12-9

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co., Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 6-9

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 40-13

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN-nipeg. 48-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and house furnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodeled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

FISH

FRESH FROZEN FISH—WHITE FISH, dressed, 7½ cents per pound; Jackfish, dressed, five cents per pound; mullet, four cents per pound. Freight shipments must be prepaid. We advise express shipments. Cash with order. The City Fish Market, St. Walburg, Sask. 10-3

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDE BREAD IMP-rover acts like magic on yeast, makes sweeter and more wholesome loaf. A boon to home-baking. Send 15c. for packet to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg. 7-13

HAY AND FEED

THE EDMONTON GRAIN & HAY CO. LTD., 107 C.P.R. Building. Car-load dealers in grain, seed or feed, sacked or bulk. Also hay and greenfeed. Let us quote you prices. 6-5

SELLING—OAT SHEAVES, ALSO BAILED HAY and wheat straw. Henri Vicario, Edam, Sask. 8-7

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

TO OBTAIN HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR furs and hides, ship at once to R. S. Robinson & Sons Ltd., Head Office, R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise Street, Winnipeg, Man., or branch 1700 C. Scarth Street, Regina, Sask. 3-13

PROGRESSIVE TANNERY, EDMONTON, CUS-tom tanners of leather and robes. Write for literature. Awarded diploma at Edmonton Exhibition, 1916.

WE PAY UP TO 35 CENTS FOR GOOD HAIR from tails; nine cents for frozen hides. Ship us your hides, furs, wool, hair. We remit promptly. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 8-5

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-26

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE clover, \$7.80 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality buckwheat, \$6.40 per crate 60-pound. Also Ontario maple syrup, guaranteed pure, \$12 cash per crate of six imperial gallons, f.o.b. Uxbridge, about 90 pounds to crate. E. Warren, RR. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 11-4

PURE MAPLE SYRUP—RIGHT FROM THE farm to the consumer. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que. 12-6

SIX TEN-POUND PAILS CLOVER HONEY, \$8.00; mixed honey, \$6.00. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 12-6

MISCELLANEOUS

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 8-13

HAVE A QUANTITY OF TWO AND THREE-inch tamarac plank, suitable for bridge covering, for sale cheap. D. Saunders, La Vallee, Ont. 9-5

DRY TAMARAC CORDWOOD, \$4.25 CORD, f.o.b. Laurier, Man. E. Terrillon, Laurier, Man. 9-5

TELEPHONE POLES AND AXE-SPLIT POSTS, 15 to 18 inches in circumference, 7 and 8 feet long. f.o.b. Avola, B.C. A. Manson. 12-9

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR station. E. Hall, Solisqua, B.C. 53-6

MONEY ORDERS

When Remitting Send a
DOMINION EXPRESS
MONEY ORDER
For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and
DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs, send us your motors. Glocker Piano House, Saskatoon. 11-2

SELLING—GERHARD-HEINTZMAN PLAYER-Piano. Box 344 Youngstown, Alta. 11-2

NURSERY STOCK

RASPBERRIES AND STRAWBERRIES

We are the largest growers of Berries in Western Canada, and we can supply you with the very best varieties of Standard and Everbearing Raspberry Canes and Strawberry Plants. Our prices are reasonable. Write at once for Price List to Bates' Strawberries Ltd. Office: 836 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

J. H. BATES, Manager
NURSERY AT LYDIATT, MAN.

FREE FRUIT TREES

One with every order for fruit trees received before May 1. Our catalog describes the best selection of hardy Apples, Crab Apples, small fruits, ornamentals and perennial flowers for the prairie provinces. Champion everbearing strawberries \$5.00 per 100, postpaid; Dunlap, \$2.00 per 100. Tom Thumb Cherry, \$1.50 each. Macdonald Rhubarb, new, tender, red, low acidity, \$1.00 per division; \$10 per dozen. Catalog free.—BOUGHEN'S NURSERY, VALLEY RIVER, MAN.

RASPBERRIES—OHTA, LATHAM, 100, \$6.00; dozen, \$1.00. St. Regis Everbearing, Sunbeam, Loudon, Everbearing, Progressive Strawberries, 100, \$5.00; dozen, 75c. Senator Dunlap Strawberries, \$2.50; dozen, 60c. Black Currants, Irtiss, Limes, white and pink, 20c. each; Virginia Creeper, 10c.; Spirea White Roses, red and pink, 60c.; Peonies, red, white, pink, beauties, 50c. Asparagus Roots, Caragana Trees, dozen 40c; 100, \$2.00; Native Ferns, 25c. Postpaid. Nelson Clark, Treestank, Man. 10-5

HARDY TREE FRUITS, EASILY GROWN. Rhubarb, black currant or raspberries, ten roots, \$1.25; 50, \$5.00; delivered prepaid at your Post Office. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-10

FOR SALE—SIX-YEAR-OLD ASPARAGUS roots, 75c. per dozen. Mrs. M. H. Bull, Yorkton, Sask. 12-5

CUTHBERT RASPBERRY ROOTS, WHILE they last, \$3.00 per 100. Order now. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 8-6

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS, TWO varieties, Progressive, Superb, \$6.00 100, postpaid. Cash with order. A. E. Hastings, Maltoson, Sask. 10-3

GLADIOLI—NAMED KINDS, 2c. EACH UP; 200 varieties new and standard Peonies, Roses, Begonias, Iris Phlox. List free. Smith's Nursery, Woodstock, Ont. 8-5

\$5.00 POSTPAID—50 GLADIOLI, FIVE DAH-lias, 100 everbearing strawberries, three peonies. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, RR. 9, Taylors Falls, Minn. 5-14

ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., PORTAGE la Prairie, Man. We grow our own nursery stock. Sell direct to consumer. Catalogue free. 4-18

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OP-tometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 3-13

MISCELLANEOUS

AGENTS—SELL "WASHO"—WASHES CLOTHES
in ten minutes without rubbing. Great repeater.
300 per cent. profit. Welsco made \$1,000 in six
weeks. Sample free. P. A. Lefebvre & Co., Alex-
andria, Ont.

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL
wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils
and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance
and selling experience. Wylie Simpson Company
Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 10-5

NEAL BROTHERS LTD., IMPORTERS AND
Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg, have a few districts
open for reliable salesmen. Applicants must
turnish references. 8-5

DAIRYMAN WANTED—MARRIED. STATE
number in family, experience, qualifications, wages.
60 cows. Power milking machine. J. D. Sifton,
1036 First Avenue, N.W., Moose Jaw, Sask. 11-2

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, \$150-\$250 MONTHLY
railroads everywhere. Railway Association, Box
22 Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 11-3

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office,
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin
St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,
barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank
Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO
Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets
free.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE
Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys.
Send for booklet.

STOCKS AND BONDS

SELLING—15 UNITED GRAIN GROWERS'
shares, \$30 each. Geo. F. Wright, Telkwa, B.C.
11-3

SELLING—UNITED GRAIN GROWERS'
shares, worth \$225 for \$200. C. Crofford, Delisle,
Sask. 10-3

SELLING—FOUR UNITED GRAIN GROWERS'
shares. What offers? Box 125, Pentteton, B.C.

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES AND COYOTES WITH MICKEL-
son's Coyote Capsules, quick acting. Ask your
druggist, or sent mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25;
100 capsules, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd.,
141 Smith Street, Winnipeg. Makers of Mickelson's
famous gopher poisons.

TAXIDERM

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET,
Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West. 9-5

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST,
334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46tf

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST,
Brandon, Manitoba. 12-9

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA
Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecti-
cut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quenel, Parfum d'Italie,
75c. per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co.,
Winnipeg. 33-20

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TO-
bacco for \$2.25 postpaid. Goods guaranteed or
money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard
Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man. 12-3

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET—GUARANTEED
rebuild typewriters with prices mailed free upon
request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly.
Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and
Hammond typewriters. The Hammond Type-
writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.
12-5

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Everybody is thinking along co-operative
lines these days. That's because it's
sane and sound in principle. It is just
as sound to market

CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product.
Write us for particulars and prices.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE
DAIRIES LTD.

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE HENS WANTED

Our shippers receive these good prices:
Old Hens, extra fat, over 6 lbs., 22-23c; 5-6
lbs., 17-18c; 4-5 lbs., No. 1, 15-16c
Spring Chickens, No. 1, 4-5 lbs., 15c
Turkeys, No. 1, 10-13 lbs., 16-18c
Live Ducks, good condition, 18-20c

Dressed Chickens and Turkeys only. 3c per lb.
above live weight. All other grades highest
market prices paid. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.
Guaranteed until April 5, inclusive. Write for
rates. Prompt returns.

DORFMAN PRODUCE CO.

283 MANITOBA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

LIVEPOULTRYALSOEGGSWANTED

We guarantee these prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, until
April 15:
Dressed Turkeys, 10-13 lbs., No. 1, 22c
Dressed Turkeys, 8-10 lbs., 18-19c
Live Hens, fat, 6-8 lbs., 22c
Live Hens, 5-6 lbs., 16-18c; 4-5 lbs., 14-16c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs., 13-15c Ducks, 20c
Prompt returns. Rates on request.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.

317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

LIVEPOULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed to April 15:
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 21-22c; 5-6 lbs., 16-17c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs., 15c Ducks, 18-20c
Chickens, stage, 3c below above price.
Turkeys, dressed, 11-13 lbs., No. 1, 22-23c
Turkeys, dressed, 8-11 lbs., 19-20c
Write for rates if required. Cash payments.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKING STREET, WINNIPEG

Defend Hog Grading

Continued from Page 8

expect to get a place on the world's
markets.

The grading systems encourage us to
improve our products. I can easily
understand why drovers and commission
men oppose the hog-grading system, and
I am not surprised to hear certain hog
breeders who had built up valuable
herds of lard hogs, oppose the system.
But why the average farmer who raises
hogs for market could express any
desire to go back to the old haphazard
way of marketing hogs, is a puzzler to
me. If the market demands a certain
class of hogs and offers a premium for
them, is it not to our interest to get
busy and try to supply that demand and
forget our pet hobbies?

Nails Down Common Fallacy

Many farmers seem to be of the opin-
ion that the lard hog can be raised
cheaper than the bacon. That may be
so in the corn belt, but it don't work
out here in Manitoba. It has been
proven by actual experience at differ-
ent experimental stations, that no one
breed has anything on the other so far
as economical gains go, that it costs
just as much to put on flesh on a lard
hog as a bacon hog, so that being
settled why should we not stay with the
bacon hog? Where, if we produce the
right quality there is a chance of get-
ting a premium. I do not say that the
farmers get the premium on all the hogs
that are turned into Wiltshire. In
fact I think that Wiltshire sides are
cut from many thick smooths, but
there are several grades of Canadian
Wiltshire, and it is the sides from our
select hogs that demand the highest
price.

I hope the day will come when we
will have enough of this latter class to
supply our foreign markets. Then we
won't need to worry about our home
markets. They will take care of them-
selves. At present, however, I think
the fact that packers are exporting
large quantities of our thick smooth
sides makes the market here better. I
venture to say that were it not for the
grading system and the work done to
improve our hogs these last few years,
the market would not be as good as it
is today. Every hog that can be
exported leaves room for another at
home.

In The Guide issue of February 25,
Mr. Martin, of Maidstone, Sask., gives
the graders and the Department of
Agriculture a severe raking over because
after three years of improving, they
were only able to secure 4 per cent.
selects for their hogs. That certainly
is not very encouraging, but does he
lay the blame at the right fellow's
door? You know as yet they have not
installed any machinery in the stock
yards to stretch hogs and make selects
out of shops or smooths. Let me give
you a little of my own experience:

Got at the Facts

The first and second shipments I sent
down after the system came into force
were really disappointing. I got smooths
for everything. And some of the drovers
told me that there was nothing to the
grading systems, that two hogs might be
exactly the same, one would go a select,
the other something else. At my first
opportunity I visited the stock yards
and spent two days watching the
grader and asking questions. I com-
pared the pen of selects with that of
thick smooths of each car and I came
to the conclusion there was something
to it, and I came home satisfied. The
result has been that since my trip to
the yards I have been able to raise
about 80 per cent. selects. Just a little
more attention in breeding and feeding
and checking up weights before ship-
ping. I think thousands of hogs go to
market too soon, before they are up to
weight. In my mind the nearer to the
230 mark you can get them, the better
your chances are for getting selects,
because you have all the length you
can get, which is so necessary in bacon
hogs. Of course if your hogs are too
short to qualify as a select, better
market before the 220 mark. Use
nothing but the very best sires. A good
hog is the cheapest in the long run and
will pay big dividends. Study carefully
what the packers want and then go

after it. We can do wonderful things
if we all work together.

I think perhaps the Canadian stand-
ard of Wiltshire is a little higher than
that of Denmark, but if you can produce
hogs to comply with that standard, then
we are certainly winners, and I believe
we can. Don't blame the government
or the grader or the Department of
Agriculture or somebody else. Look for
the trouble at home. It's as easy for
the grader to open the select door as
any other, if you have the goods, so
instead of depending on the grader to
make selects for us, let us make selects
for him.—A. Shoemaker, Grand View,
Man.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

occupying, as it did, almost four-and-
three-quarter-hours, and covering
every possible angle of the situation,
together with a complete review of the
history of ocean rate negotiations. "If
proof were needed," said the premier,
"that it is necessary to make such an
attempt as the government is making
at the present time to meet a grave
situation, it will be found in the exten-
sive propaganda which has been spread
from one end of the country to the
other through the press of this country
by the shipping interests. What aston-
ishes me at this moment is their find-
ing such great need—as shown by the
efforts they are making—to oppose the
so-called Preston report. If this plan
that the government proposes is to be
futile and of no avail, what are these
powerful interests so much concerned
about? In this instance, the shipping
interests are helping to direct atten-
tion to the necessity and vastness of
the situation with which the govern-
ment is attempting to cope."

Right to Control Rates

In the course of his speech, the pre-
mier declared that in passing the resolu-
tion the House was simply committing
itself to the principle of government
control; that Sir William Petersen, W.
T. R. Preston, representatives of the
shipping interests and others who de-
sire to be heard would have full oppor-
tunity of testifying with respect to the
whole situation; that suggestions for
the betterment of the contract would be
welcomed by the government; and that
the only desire which the government
had was to deal as effectively as pos-
sible with a situation which had ex-
isted for many years, and with which
no other government had attempted in
any practical manner to cope. He as-
sured the House that not only would
the Petersen fleet co-operate loyally
with the Canadian government Mercan-
tile Marine and the Canadian National
Railways, but that an offer had already
been made to the Canadian Pacific
Railway to enter the scheme, which offer
was still open. One of the difficulties
existing at the present time in connec-
tion with the proposal that the Mercan-
tile Marine should be utilized in the
experiment, was that this fleet could
not operate alone for lack of docking
facilities in Great Britain. In conclu-
sion, the premier said: "We are taking
the first step to secure the right to fix
maximum rates on the ocean for certain
commodities, giving a certain subsidy
in return for that right. If the day
comes, as my honorable friend in his
amendment hopes, when there will be a
commission controlling ocean rates,
then it will be time to consider whether
or not the step now taken has been
adequate for the purpose it is intended
to serve, and has served its day and
generation."

Mr. Meighen's Criticism

The speech of the Rt. Hon. Arthur
Meighen was a masterpiece in the art
of destructive criticism, and aroused
applause not only among those ranged
behind him, but frequently among those
to his immediate left.

"Every self-respecting government"
he said, "does insist that any minis-
terial measure shall pass only with such
amendments as do not vitally affect the
measure itself. If a government invites
changes, then it abdicates its duties,
surrenders its functions and becomes
nothing more than a surpluse of parli-
ament. This agreement has been
signed, sealed and delivered, and it

cannot be subjected to anything at the
hands of parliament but acceptance or
rejection. This was the opinion of the
prime minister at the outset, but when
he saw the clouds looming up, and when
he looked upon the gloomy faces of the
members of the Progressive party, he
proceeded, by a slow curve, to alter his
position. He declared himself willing
to listen to suggestions from members
of parliament, and to go back to the
man with whom he had made the con-
tract and suggest amendments thereto.
In a word the prime minister has de-
clared that the government is prepared
to change its policy to the left or to the
right, provided it can save its precious
existence. If the principle of govern-
ment control by subsidies, in accordance
with the terms of this contract, is not
now before us for a decision, when is it
going to be, and when can it ever be?"

No Dispute as to Combine

Mr. Meighen undertook to lay down
certain lines of agreement as between
himself and the government. That a
North Atlantic steamship conference, or
combine, existed, he declared flatly, no-
body disputed. Not even the officers
of the steamship companies, who had
given evidence before the special agri-
cultural committee, presided over by
Andrew Macmaster, of Brome, had
attempted to deny that.

Mr. Macmaster rose to inform the
leader of the opposition that it was only
fair to say that these officers had
denied the existence of a combine, and
that it had only been brought out with
very considerable difficulty.

Mr. Meighen continued by agreeing
also that the rates on all commodities,
with the exception of a very few, were
fixed by the conference, and that
ocean rates had very materially in-
creased since pre-war days to the detri-
ment of many Canadian industries. "It
may be also taken for granted" he
declared, "that repeated complaints
have been made with respect to the
situation for eight years or more, and
are still being made. All these things
we acknowledge. We also acknowledge
that the element of competition has
been largely eliminated with respect to
water borne traffic. Having agreed
upon these matters, we have disposed
of at least three hours of the prime
minister's speech."

Rate Increase 46 Per Cent.

Mr. Meighen thereupon produced
statistics prepared by the "economist"
to show that the average increase in
ocean freight rates today, as compared
with that for 15 years prior to 1913,
was only 46 per cent., or actually less
than the increase in land transporta-
tion.

Proceeding to a criticism of the con-
tract itself, Mr. Meighen declared that
Sir William Petersen had no responsi-
bility whatsoever, could release himself
from the contract when he pleased,
could carry American goods if he so
desired, and at whatever rate he wanted
to fix, and could, so far as Canadians
were concerned, reduce the contract to
a complete absurdity.

Premier King interposed to ask
whether or not the Rt. Hon. gentleman
would accept the spirit and letter of the
contract. "That is what the govern-
ment has done," retorted Mr. Meighen,
"but it cannot drag me into doing so."
So far as the carrying of immigrants
was concerned, it was apparently agreed
that the new fleet could go into the
passenger business or to keep out of it,
if it wanted to.

Mr. Meighen contended that the
government of Canada in its endeavor
to control rates on any fleet of ships
could not attain any real success in
respect to rates between other countries.
It could not do so, because inherently
it had not the right to do so. The only
manner by which such control could be
brought about was through co-operation
with the various parts of the empire.

"A Reckless Plunge"

The leader of the opposition could
not see why, if the government desired
to bring about rate control, it did not
utilize the Canadian Mercantile Marine
for that purpose. "If the government
believes," he said, "in all these allega-
tions that rates are exorbitant; that
they are determined by a heartless cor-
poration, a combine that sweats and
strangles industries of this country,

why does it not take immediate control of its own ships and reduce the rates on 57, instead of 10, thereby meeting at least five times the results that it can possibly get by this expenditure and without the payment of a dollar by the way of subsidies? Their ships are under the same command as the railways. The government of Canada has a thousand times the influence in respect to the traffic of the world that Sir William Petersen can possibly have. The flag of this country floats in every inlet and every bay and every ocean of the world, carried by the steamships of this country. This country has infi-

nately more business pressure back of it than Sir William Petersen, or 50 Sir William Petersen's can ever hope to have. But the government says we are afraid of the combine; they would come upon us with their big guns and would crush us down and out. We cannot stand the battle, but Sir William Petersen—he is ready to fight it out."

The leader of the opposition concluded by characterizing the contract as nothing but a hasty, ill-considered, reckless plunge, which had not the approval of a single respectable citizen in this country, outside the walls of the House.

The Farmers' Market

Offices of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 20, 1925.
WHEAT—Swift decline in wheat prices was attributed to reselling by Europeans. The market, under pressure from bearish interests, apparently reached a point where reselling was necessary. This wheat being dumped on the market flattened it out, and confidence in prices was shaken temporarily. Wheat has experienced some reaction, and with the U. S. on a domestic basis, any export business from this on should find a firm market. Cash wheat firm and small trade at existing spreads.
OATS AND BARLEY—Followed wheat throughout and slumped in sympathy. Pressure was reselling by Eastern houses in barley. Straight selling pressure in oats by general public.
FLAX—Appears firm around present levels. Trade narrow and confined to crushers' agents.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

March 16 to March 21, inclusive.

	16	17	18	19	20	21	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 17 1/2	156 1/2	163 1/2	165 1/2	168 1/2	170 1/2	176 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
July 16 1/2	153 1/2	160 1/2	162 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2	171 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Oct. 13 1/2	131 1/2	136 1/2	134 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	141 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Oats—								
May 50 1/2	47 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
July 52 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Oct. 50 1/2	47 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Barley—								
May 83 1/2	79 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
July 82 1/2	79 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Oct. 74 1/2	71 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Flax—								
May 248 1/2	241 1/2	245 1/2	247 1/2	248 1/2	248 1/2	255 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2
July 248 1/2	240 1/2	244 1/2	245 1/2	247 1/2	248 1/2	251 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2
Oct. 232 1/2	224 1/2	225 1/2	227 1/2	228 1/2	230 1/2	239 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2
Rye—								
May 124 1/2	115 1/2	123 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	131 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
July 122 1/2	113 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	128 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Oct. 107 1/2	101 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	117 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2

CASH WHEAT

March 16 to March 21, inclusive.

	Mar.	16	17	18	19	20	21	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N.	170 1/2	156 1/2	163 1/2	165 1/2	168 1/2	170 1/2	175 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
2 N.	165 1/2	150 1/2	157 1/2	160 1/2	162 1/2	164 1/2	170 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
3 N.	161 1/2	146 1/2	153 1/2	155 1/2	158 1/2	160 1/2	166 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
4 N.	152 1/2	137 1/2	144 1/2	147 1/2	150 1/2	152 1/2	156 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
5 N.	141 1/2	126 1/2	133 1/2	135 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2	147 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
6 N.	130 1/2	116 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2	128 1/2	130 1/2	135 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Feed	105 1/2	91 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2

LIVERPOOL PRICES
Liverpool market closed March 20, as follows: May, 5d lower at 12s 1 1/2d; July, 6 1/2d lower at 12s 0 1/2d, per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c lower at 4 1/2d. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: May, \$1.73 1/2; July \$1.72 1/2.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES
Spring Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.55 to \$1.58; No. 2 northern, \$1.51 to \$1.56; No. 3 northern, \$1.47 to \$1.53. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.54 to \$1.77; No. 1 hard, \$1.53 to \$1.64. Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.53 to \$1.57; No. 1 hard, \$1.52 to \$1.55. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.57 to \$1.75 1/2; No. 1 durum, \$1.50 to \$1.59; No. 2 amber, \$1.54 to \$1.73 1/2; No. 2 durum, \$1.49 to \$1.57 1/2; No. 3 amber, \$1.51 to \$1.70 1/2; No. 3 durum, \$1.47 to \$1.55 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.06 to \$1.09; No. 4 yellow,

98c to \$1.03; No. 3 mixed, \$1.01 to \$1.03; No. 4 mixed, 95c to 98c. Oats—No. 2 white, 42 1/2c to 43c; No. 3 white, 41 1/2c to 42c; No. 4 white, 39c to 40 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 83c to 85c; medium to good, 76c to 82c; lower grades, 69c to 75c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.14. Flax—No. 1, \$2.83 to \$2.86 1/2.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending March 20, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,876; hogs, 8,771; sheep, 55. Last week: Cattle, 3,545; hogs, 7,964; sheep, 108.

With moderate cattle receipts during the past week prices are holding quite steady with a slight improvement in some grades. Prime export steers will bring from \$7.00 to \$7.25, with a few odd ones a shade higher. Prime butcher steers from \$6.50 to \$6.75, with a few fancy ones a shade more. Prime butcher heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.50. Prime cows \$4.50 to \$5.25. Baby beefs on the fancy order from \$7.00 to \$8.00. There continues to be an exceedingly good demand for good quality stocker and feeder steers with very few of the right kind coming. Choice light-weight veal calves have a top of about \$9.50 with the medium to good qualities at from \$5.00 to \$7.00, plain calves \$3.50 to \$4.50.

The hog market is no more than steady, thick smooths at time of writing selling at \$13, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs. Shop hogs are being cut anywhere from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per cwt., under thick smooth price, depending on quality and weight. Both No. 1 and No. 2 sows at the present time are selling at a flat rate of from \$9.50 to \$10. Our shippers are cautioned to watch quotations in this section of the market as there is liable to be changes in cuts from time to time.

There are not sufficient sheep and lambs to really constitute a market. Choice lambs continue to bring up to \$13, butcher sheep from \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The Dominion government representative has notified us that commencing April 1, 1925, the car lot policy is being abandoned. This means that after this date, free freight on breeding stock from central stock yards to country points, together with purchasers' personal expenses coming to the market to make their purchases, will be discontinued. The railway company's half rate on stocker and feeder steers going back to country points will, however, apply on breeding heifers.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.25
Prime butcher steers	6.00 to 7.00
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.25 to 4.75
Medium feeders	3.50 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Good stocker steers	3.75 to 4.25
Medium stockers	3.25 to 3.75
Common stockers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.50 to 6.50
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 5.00
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.00
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	9.00 to 9.50
Choice heavy calves	5.00 to 7.00
Common calves	3.50 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 1,400; market steady, with Thursday's late close. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$7.75 to \$8.50; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.00; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$3.50; bologna bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.25; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.50 to \$7.00. Calves, 1,600; market, 25c to 50c lower; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$9.75.

Hogs, 11,500; market—bidding 25c lower; best heavy butchers held around \$13.75; bidding mostly \$12.75 to \$13.50 for butchers and lights; pigs, \$12.25. Sheep, 800; market steady to strong.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers on this market are quoting delivered, extras 34c, firsts 32c, seconds 28c, and in a jobbing way, extras are moving 40c to 42c, firsts 35c to 40c, seconds 30c to 35c. Imports last week in 51 lots amounted to 1,754 cases. These were chiefly United States eggs. Poultry—Market quiet, some frozen stock moving.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW
—Eggs: Cold weather is again reported to have interfered with the movement of local fresh and receipts are extremely light for this season. Dealers are quoting delivered, extras 43c to 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 30c. Only a very few eggs are arriving, and these are jobbing at 45c to 50c, firsts 40c to 45c, seconds 40c. Prices in the North Battleford section are 5c higher. Poultry: No business reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market has firmed up due to weather conditions. During the past week the temperature has been low and there has been heavy snow. This has curtailed receipts. Dealers are quoting delivered, extras 33c to 38c, firsts 30c to 35c, seconds 25c. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 47c, firsts 44c. Poultry: A little storage poultry is on the market but no fresh.

CALARY—Eggs: Supplies on this market are not sufficient to meet the demand. Local receipts are very slow due to weather conditions. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 37c, firsts 27c, seconds 25c. A few Chinese seconds are reported jobbing at \$4.25 a case.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 102s to 110s, per 112 lbs. (22 1/2c to 23 1/2c per lb.), boxes 102s to 106s (22 1/2c to 23c), firm, good demand. American 92s to 96s (20c to 20 1/2c), quiet. Irish 120s to 130s (26c to 28 1/2c), Danish 112s to 114s (24 1/2c to 24 1/2c). Danish killings estimated at 67,000 head.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

March 16 to March 21, inclusive

March 16 to March 27, inclusive														
Date	OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		RYE					
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW		Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
Mar. 16	48	45	45	43	38	81	75	70	67	246	242	235	121	
17	45	42	42	40	35	78	72	67	64	238	233	225	112	
18	48	45	45	43	38	82	76	72	68	242	237	229	120	
19	49	45	45	43	39	81	76	71	68	244	239	231	119	
20	50	46	46	44	40	82	76	72	69	244	240	231	120	
21	50	46	46	44	40	83	77	73	70	246	241	232	120	
Week Ago	50	47	47	45	40	83	77	72	69	253	248	241	128	
Year Ago	38	34	34	33	31	62	55	52	51	209	205	186	64	

The Perfect Blend

"SALADA"

H630

Teas from nearly thirty different gardens are blended to give SALADA its distinctive flavor. It is truly a revelation. Try it.

"A Bushel or a Car Load" Heavy White Alberta Seed Oats

Seed Grain
OATS—Well cleaned, Government test Number 5837. Price \$.80
BARLEY—Specially selected and well cleaned and plump. Government test Number 6135. Price 1.15
FLAX—Cleaned by our own special machinery, common flax seed, Government test Number 6134. Price 3.50
WHEAT—Marquis type, grown in Saskatchewan, One Northern, cleaned to Government seed test Number 6136. Price 2.00
SWEET CLOVER—Well cleaned, grades high. Price 14.00 per cwt.
KOTA WHEAT—Second generation Kota Wheat. Price 2.50

After all there is no substitute for quality

Feed

Corn

whole or cracked for chickens

McMillan Grain Company Ltd., 174 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

STANDARD RE-CLEANED AND BARLEY SCREENINGS

Dominion Registered Number 1507

A by-product of the wheat elevator, available to Western Canada stockmen; cheaper than barley or oats; better feed than bran or shorts, it is estimated that seven pounds of screening will equal one pound of pork. Write for Dominion Experimental Farm Pamphlet No. 18.

WHOLESALE PRICES

We can supply WHOLE or CRACKED CORN, sacked, basis elevator:
Whole Corn \$50.00 per ton
Cracked Corn 51.00
Cracked Corn, wheat shelled oats 45.00

ALBERTA REGISTERED SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

REGISTERED and Extra No. 1 Marquis and Ruby Wheat and Victory and Banner Oats, are offered for sale by the Provincial Government Cleaning and Grading Plant, Edmonton.

For Prices and Particulars apply to

W. J. STEPHEN, Field Crops Commissioner
Department of Agriculture, EDMONTON, Alta.

MUSKRATS WANTED 50,000 OF THEM

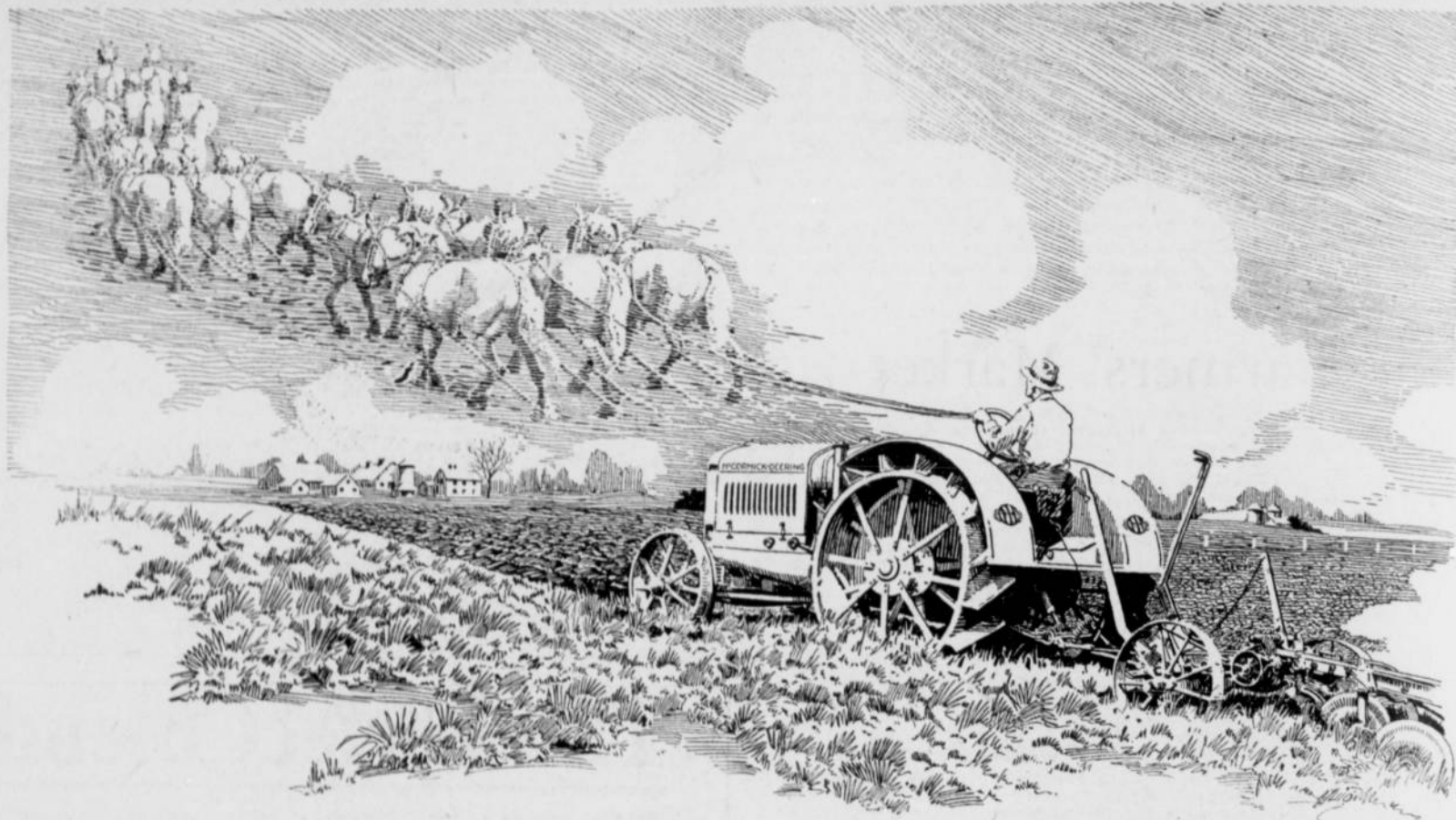
Now is the time to ship us your present catch of MUSKRATS, while we can use them. Don't delay but ship at once and obtain the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

HORSE HAIR

is now worth real money. We are paying according to quality, from 30c to 40c per lb. Ship us what you have, also your Hides, Wool, etc.

AMERICAN HIDE AND FUR CO. Limited

157-159 RUPERT AVE.
WINNIPEG - MAN.



Make 1925 Pay Back Past Losses

The season of 1925 offers you OPPORTUNITY if you will take advantage of conditions. It is a year that will pay back at least a part of the losses suffered during the three past years. Wheat is high in price and best authorities agree that it will remain high for at least another twelve months. Oats are too high to be used economically as feed to "horse power." The farmer who will cash in on the situation that exists in Western Canada is the man who equips himself to start the Spring work in a big way. Bigger acreage; better cultivation; better grades; faster work; reduced operating costs; greater profits.

Ample Power and Power Equipment Will Do The Trick

The farmer with a McCormick-Deering tractor and the necessary McCormick-Deering tractor operated machinery, has the edge on his neighbors who farm with horses. He has a steady flow of sturdy, dependable, low-cost power under his control that may be worked constantly, day after day, and far into the night if necessary, with no thought of tiring it out. The work done by the tractor outfit is not so expensive as with horse power; and the increased acreage, the better quality of work and the speed of completion all spell increased profit at the close of the season. McCormick-Deering tractor-drawn implements are specially designed for tractor operation, and are built by pioneers in the implement industry as well as experts in efficient, low-cost power farming. Become a real power farmer in 1925 by equipping yourself with the tools necessary to accomplish this purpose.

The original triple-power tractor is the McCormick-Deering. First, the drawbar for all field work; Second, the belt pulley for driving all power machinery; third, the power take-off, built in as a regular feature and suitable for the tractor binder

and many other uses. The "horse" farmer can accomplish but one-third to one-half as much as the McCormick-Deering Tractor Farmer, and at the present price of feed he can do this small amount of work no cheaper. Farmers work on a "piece work" basis. In other words they get paid for what they accomplish—not for the time they spend doing it. That is the reason why 1925 of all years should see the old and inefficient, horse-drawn machines discarded and replaced by McCormick-Deering power-farming equipment, pulled by the sturdy, unflinching power of a McCormick-Deering Triple-Power Tractor.

PRICES CUT!

Radical price reductions have been made on McCormick-Deering Tractor Gang Plows; Tractor Disc Plows; Tractor Disc Harrows; and Tractor Cultivators. These reductions constitute a saving that means money in your pocket right at the start. With tractor power it means Spring plowing and summerfallowing at a lower cost per acre, to say nothing of the increased acreage possible.

Write the Nearest Branch House for Prices

*Good Equipment
Makes a Good
Farmer Better*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES — BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.,
ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.

*Good Equipment
Makes a Good
Farmer Better*

McCormick-Deering

Tractors and Power-Farming Equipment